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A CITY ON A HILL

(PARIS HILL)

CHARLES E. WATERMAN





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Charles E. Waterman.

A CITY ON A HILL

(PARIS HILL)

WITH

HIGH LIGHTS THAT HIT IT

By

CHARLES E. WATERMAN

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Prefatory Note

This little book is not intended to be an exhaustive account of Paris Hill and its doings, but only touches the high lights of its history. It does not pretend to displace the History of Paris by William B. Lapham and Silas P. Maxim which gives quite fully the founding of the village and the first three-quarters century of its life, but rather as something supplementary to that excellent volume and relating some of the things that have happened there during the half-century since it was published.

Charles E. Waterman.

Mechanic Falls, Maine,
January 1, 1931.

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I

The City on a Hill

A city on a hill cannot be hid—a Biblical statement so axiomatic that it needs no verification nor explanation. There are many such cities, or rather, perhaps, towns. Almost everyone knows at least one, and admires it, if for no other reason than that it is a shining jewel on the landscape. It is synthetic always rather than natural crystallization, the work of man joining with that of nature in its composition.

There is one such town attractive to the writer because it was his place of residence for some twelve years, also that of his father for a period not quite so long.—Paris Hill, pioneer settlement, shire town of Oxford County for many years and the home of noted cultured people. I first saw the place when ascending a little rise on a carriage way some five miles south of this central point in the White Mountain foot-hills.

Many people have taken this same view from the same place. From such meagre data as we possess, the party coming to settle Paris, although it had no name at that date, saw the hill-top from a higher hill-top on what is now known as the Number Four Road. That was away back in 1779. This company was composed of Samuel Jackson,

Isaac Jackson and John Willis and John Willis' wife, who was a sister of the Jacksons. They liked the place well enough to want it for a future home, and that is what they made of it.

If beauty of scenery was an incentive, it could scarcely have been excelled. To the east were great billows of forest covered domes, but to the west these billowy domes broke and flashed into mountain peaks, mauve beyond the brown and green.

These peaks at that time were unnamed. The mountains were collectively known as White Mountains and sometimes Crystal Hills. It was later that they became memorials of presidents, and were designated as Mounts Washington, Adams, Madison and others, but it was too long a process to wait for the coming presidents, with which to name them, so other names were given some of the peaks. But the mountains were there for the early settlers to admire, if they could find time from their land clearing to look. Later Dr. William B. Lapham enumerated these decorations of the western horizon from the south to the north as follows: Ossipee, Pleasant, Chocorua, White-face, Passaconaway, Trypyramid, Moat, Kiersarge, Carrigain, Double-Head, Giant's Stairs, Bald-Face, Madison, Adams, Jefferson, Clay and Washington.

Not only can a city on a hill not be hid, but it has an advantage as a point of observation. A story has come down to us modern humans, how no one knows, and nobody knows what additions

were made to the original in passage, that the Jackson party encamped on this hill-top, looked over the waves of forest that encompassed them on all sides and thought that of white humanity they were the only representatives in all that region. What they saw was solitude and like Alexander Selkirk on Juan Fernandez, they were monarchs of all they surveyed; but a little thing was observed, like the foot print of the man Friday that Robinson Crusoe saw in the sand. It was a blue spiral of smoke on another far mountain dome miles away—twelve miles it has been later calculated—as tell-tale evidence of the presence of man. Another tale that has drifted down the years is that this man of the smoke was James McWain, first settler of what is now Waterford, and this same tale, whether truthfully told or not, says this solitary inhabitant was angry that any other white man should dare disturb his solitude and his suzerainty of many square leagues of forest by taking up land in his very dooryard.

The land on this hill-top and for square miles on each side had been a gift in lieu of other payment by the Province of Massachusetts Bay to Joshua Fuller and fifty-nine others for services in Canadian invasion away back in 1690, a common custom in the province through lack of cash to settle bills. Nothing was said in the charter about their service but it was understood.

In the early days of the wilderness, a land surveyor was a necessary thing in measuring the gifts

of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts and dividing them into lots of a size suitable for home and farming purposes. The surveyor was a prominent man at that time. The town of Paris, or rather Plantation Number Four, was laid out and platted by a civil engineer of considerable note during the greater part of the eighteenth century—Alexander Shepard, of Newton, Mass. He had been engaged by the Massachusetts Bay Colony to survey the entire District of Maine, now separated into the State of Maine, and make a map of the territory, and as a remuneration had been granted the parcel of land now comprised in the towns of Hebron and Oxford. This territory had been christened the Plantation of Shepardsfield, in honor of its owner but when it was incorporated, the settlers forgot its creator—a very common thing—and called the new town Hebron. Paris Hill occupies two lots in Ranges Five and Six of this survey and were settled by Lemuel Jackson and his son-in-law John Willis.

Agriculture is a primal industry and that is what the pioneers came to this hill-top to engage in. It could not be called farming. They did not come to raise crops for a market but home-making. They expected to raise what they required for food, fuel and clothing on the land they cleared, and in this manner be self-supporting. Raising crops for sale was a later development. This was the first phase of life on Grant Number Four, and the in-

ducement was sufficient to settle the grant (It apparently never had a plantation government).

By June 20, 1793, a sufficient number of people had arrived to make it desirable to incorporate the grant as a town, and they took the ambitious name of Paris, in honor of the French capital. It might be interesting to know why this name was chosen but little is known about it, and few legends have come down to us concerning it.

II

Roads

This is not a story of the town of Paris—only a small part of it (some people say a thirty-second part of it), one of the hill-tops (831 feet above the sea level), not the highest one, but subsequent events have claimed it as the most important one, so it is Paris Hill, which transposed might be called the Hill of Paris. Lemuel Jackson bought the land on this hill-top—almost all embraced in the village. He purchased it of grantees who had drawn this lot when it, with the others had been raffled off. There is a tradition that there had been a squatter on this lot before 1779—John Daniels—and that he had made an opening before that year, and according to law written or understood, he could claim remuneration for his improvement. He was given, so tradition says, a copper kettle for them. Copper kettles seem to have been currency in those days, one reads of so many having been given for land transference or land rights, so Paris Hill has her legend of having been bought for a copper kettle. There is reason to believe the legend is true.

About the first thing settlers in a new land want is a road connecting it with other and older settlements. Settling wildernesses are largely individualistic affairs. Having few neighbors and these

mostly living some little distance away, they must do everything for themselves, and about the first community effort such people make is to build roads connecting with their neighbors, and leading to settlements where there are stores and mills. Later the community tried its hand at schools, and still later to the support of the poor, and with these community efforts rested for many years.

The first road to Paris Hill was laid out by the proprietors of the grant in connection with those of Shepardsfield (Hebron), Bakerstown (now Minot and Poland) through to New Gloucester. It went over hills, for this was where the first settlers put up their cabins, up over Number Four Hill—named after the old grant—just south of the village, through Shepardsfield, by the site of where Hebron Academy now stands, over Greenwood Mountain, where the Maine Sanatorium now is located, over the hills of Bakerstown, that part that is now Minot, over the Little Androscoggin River into that part of Bakerstown now called Poland, and past the site of the now noted Poland Spring hostelries into New Gloucester—the oldest town in this part of Maine. The road was laid out by the grantees in 1774, and the trees cut out, as an inducement for prospective settlers to visit this grant, but it is doubtful if any came that way for it was allowed to grow up to bushes and trees, and it was one of the first acts of the grantees, after the first settlers did arrive, to have the second crop trees removed and the trail reopened. It came into

the south-eastern part of the village where the present Tremont Street now ends.

The laying out of roads crossing several towns or plantations had to be delegated to some power. In later years it was given to County Commissioners, but before that day it was the duty of the courts. The several roads and streets of the village were laid out under the above authorities and some of the later ones by the authority of the town. One of the roads petitioned for (in 1793) came up from the southern part of the town where the village of South Paris now is, along that rushing stream—Stony Brook, which had been dammed and made to convert trees into lumber and grain into meal, up along this brook and over the hills, along just under the top most part of the Hill and coming out in the northern part of what is now the village, so that the first frame house (the Carter house) could be built on the thoroughfare in 1789 by Lemuel Jackson, Jr.; also, when the first man of the community died, a cemetery, or as it was then known, a common graveyard was laid out, incidentally and accidentally, on this road where the early fathers and mothers of the hamlet sleep and which has been left away from the thoroughfare, behind fields by the discontinuance of that part of the road running by it.

Another cemetery has since been laid out in the southern part of the village on the (new) road to South Paris; but the "Old Cemetery", as it is now known, will never be forgotten because of those

who lie buried there. It is a white man's cemetery but perhaps, as noted a man as sleeps there was a negro, Pedro Tovekin. He came into prominence in old slavery days, because it was endeavored to smuggle him into the country contrary to law. The vessel (slave ship) upon which he was an involuntary passenger was taken by an American man-of-war and he was brought to Portsmouth navy yard. Virgil D. Parris was United States marshal of the district then and he was given into his custody and never left it. He was brought to Paris Hill, lived and died there. He had been kidnapped in Mozambique, through the cupidity of man, in a manner that aroused humanity for the suppression of negro slavery, and brought forth such an artistic masterpiece as Turner's "Slave Ship."

Pedro Tovekin was not the first or only negro to live on the Hill. That honor belongs to Hector Fuller. Fuller with a wife and family drifted into the village from no man knows where. He was noted because he was the only man of color in the village or town as for that matter. When the villagers wanted to compare anything dark with some other dark thing, they would say "black as Heck," and the phrase became common in Paris, and drifted out into the country round about and became common there, although they did not know the origin of it.

III

The Church

In the eighteenth century the most vital thing in the world, to the average person, was religion. Maine was not a religious colony as was Massachusetts, nevertheless for many years, the first named territory was an integral part of the second, and the latter's influence was felt within its boundaries; consequently a church was about the first public institution founded in a new made plantation. The leading church of Massachusetts was what was known as the Congregational Church, sometimes in the old days as the Orthodox Church to distinguish it from other branches of the Protestant religion, which Massachusetts people called heretical. As is well known believers in these so called heretical beliefs were persecuted and driven from the colony. Roger Williams, founder of the Baptist Church, was one of these. At the time of the settlement of Paris feeling did not run so high as it had, and yet the different denominations fought each other. The first churches in most towns were Congregational, because of the two fold reason that the settlers either had belonged to that church in the mother colony or because of the influence of the church they had known; but the first organized church of Paris was Baptist.

Joining a church was not an intellectual affair. A large number of the settlers were illiterate, and the greatest accomplishment that most of them could boast was to read and write. No study went into theological investigation. Such knowledge as they possessed on the subject was gained by oral instruction, or, as the people would have called it later, propaganda. It was the day of the preacher. A settlement without a church was called an ungodly community; but there were missionaries who made it their business to see that such a condition was changed. The church of a community was generally the result of the labors of the first missionary to visit a place. This was largely so with Paris. It was the result of the work of Rev. Paul Coffin, aided by the influence of John Willis, afterwards a clergyman, who had been a member of the church in Massachusetts. Although the awakening had been the work of Coffin, Rev. James Potter and Rev. Elisha Snow won the honor of the organization.

Rev. Paul Coffin was a resident of Buxton and was as devoted an evangelist as his noted name sake. He made numerous trips through the wilderness of western Maine and a chain of Baptist churches was the result. In this particular part of the district, beside the church on Paris Hill, there were churches organized by him at Hebron, West Minot, West Auburn, Livermore and other places. Rev. Mr. Coffin kept a diary of his efforts and his travels, as many of his kind did at the time,

and perhaps this was the most valuable thing which he did. However, as a result of his endeavors he saw a Baptist Church organized on Paris Hill in 1791, which is still alive. Perhaps, this organization was the beginning of village life on the Hill, anyway it was the first community affair in the neighborhood.

The first pastor was Rev. James Hooper, an eccentric man, but was evidently liked, for he remained as pastor forty-three years. He was elected and ordained as pastor June 25, 1795, the ceremony taking place in a barn that stood on the grounds of the Country Club. Rev. Mr. Hooper was not only pastor of the church, but minister of the town, receiving the lot set aside for the first minister. The first services were held in barns and houses, as they were the only places available, but in the year 1803, the first church edifice was built. This was removed in 1838 and the present edifice erected. In the tower of this church is a Paul Revere bell, placed there by the joint efforts of the church and county, and this bell proclaimed the meetings of court sessions as long as that institution remained on the Hill. In the tower of the church, also and later Hon. Hannibal Hamlin placed a clock. Rev. Mr. Hooper, was leader of his people as well as preacher, and has left, beside this work, an interesting diary, "A Short History of Paris," and a brief autobiography. He died December 24, 1842.

Rev. Mr. Hooper's successors have been Rev.

Caleb B. Davis, Rev. Adam Wilson, D.D., Rev. W. H. S. Ventres, Rev. W. H. H. Walker, Rev. A. A. Ford, Rev. Hiram C. Estes, D.D., Rev. J. A. Cochrane, (Rev. Mr. Cochrane was missionary to India, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment and professor of Spanish in a Texas College), Rev. Gideon Mayo, Rev. Arthur P. Wedge, Rev. H. H. Bishop, Rev. H. A. Roberts, D.D., Rev. A. E. Taylor, Rev. G. W. F. Hill, Mrs. Helen Carlson, Rev. C. D. McKensie and Rev. John M. Gowdey.

The church has been repaired, changed and enlarged three times, and has been opened to many secular events.

Music, of course, has always been a part of the service, and yet not much detail has come down to us about it. The early singing was congregational. Later it was led by a bass viol. The name of three performers on this instrument has been preserved—Judge Stephen Emery, his son George F. Emery and Prof. W. S. Ripley. Sometimes a chorus choir did the singing. Miss Angie Wilson directed a girl chorus during the pastorate of her father, Dr. Adam Wilson. A quartet choir was maintained during the latter part of the nineteenth century and among the singers of this can be mentioned, Mrs. Luella (Cooper) Cook, Mrs. Nellie (Rawson) Giles, Mrs. Hannah (Woodbury) Wright, Mrs. Clara (Garland) Waterman, Mrs. Kate (Jackson) Hammond and Mrs. A. E. Doton, Sopranos; Miss Mary Bowker, Mrs. Annie (Rawson) Chase, Mrs. Flora (Whittemore) Garland

(Gray), contraltos; John Whitman, Alanson S. Bowker, Charles E. Waterman and A. E. Doten, tenors; Loren B. Merrill sung bass in the choir forty years. Of the organists, these names have come down to us: Miss Angie Wilson, Henry N. Hall, Mrs. Belle (Garland) Merrill, Mrs. Kate (Jackson) Hammond, and Mrs. Edna (Luce) Cummings. In the early eighties of the last century, the musical committee tried what was an innovation in those days—a male quartet—with Charles E. Waterman, first tenor, Henry Sturtevant, second tenor, Chandler Garland, first bass, and Loren B. Merrill, second bass.

The church has been opened on at least five memorial occasions—the assassination of Lincoln, the centennial of the death of George Washington, the assassination of Garfield and the death of Hannibal Hamlin and the death of General Grant. The regular pastors gave uligistic addresses, and the regular choir on the first occasion—Mrs. Hannah Wright, Mrs. Flora Garland, Mr. Charles E. Waterman and Loren B. Merrill—gave musical numbers, and in addition to the quartets, Mr. Waterman sang a solo number—Franz Abt's noted funeral hymn, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep." In 1891, the church celebrated the centennial of its existence, with the address of welcome by Rev. A. P. Wedge and the historical address by Rev. H. C. Estes, D.D., with music by the choir mentioned in the preceding narration.

The elevated Greek portico at the front entrance

has been used as a rostrum for orations for many Fourth of July, political addresses, for the dedicational exercises of the unvailing of the Hannibal Hamlin tablet, and for the welcome of Captain Harry Lyon on his return as navigating officer of Captain Kingford-Smith on his aerial voyage from the Pacific Coast to Australia in the airplane Southern Cross, the first airship to make the voyage from America to Australia. (1928).

The Baptists have not had it all their own way on Paris Hill, however. They have had a single rival in the Universalists. This church was organized in 1841, but missionaries preached in the village before that date. Rev. D. I. Stevens is credited with perfecting the church organization. General Levi Hubbard and David Staples, of the Hill had been among the incorporators of the church of that denomination in Norway in 1805 and they probably had considerable to do with forming the church on the Hill.

It was a revolutionary religion at that day, and the older people were much prejudiced against it. The only document of authority in most churches at the time was the Bible (The King James Version). No question was raised as to the authorship, the environment that produced it, the time in which the various books were written nor the language in which they were written. The Bible as translated was accepted in toto and the only question involved was interpretation. In the old days

every person was a sinner, the inheritance of Adam and Eve as embodied in the old catechism rhyme:

“In Adam’s fall
We sinned all.”

Darwin and his followers had not come upon the scene with the theory of evolution and the descent of man by degrees from a mere primitive animal to cast discredit on Adam and Eve as our common ancestors. At that time mankind was still suffering from the indiscretions of Adam, so a forgiveness from our inheritance was greatly desired. The old idea of blood atonement still held good, and the question as to whether Jesus Christ died for all sinners or only a part was the great theological question. The Universalists believed in universal salvation and if it prevailed then the older theology was doomed.

The following preachers have occupied the desk since organization: Rev. Norris Hodgdon, Rev. George K. Shaw (supply at various periods) Rev. J. C. Snow, Rev. W. W. Haywood, Rev. Seldon Gilbert, Rev. Nathaniel Gunnerson, Rev. Zenas Thompson, Rev. L. H. Tabor, Rev. J. C. Chase, Rev. J. A. Seitz, Rev. W. W. Hooper, Rev. Caroline Angel (the first female preacher in this community, and she occupied the pulpit for about two decades); Rev. C. A. Nickerbocker. Only Messrs. Hodgdon, Shaw, Haywood, Gilbert and Thompson resided on the Hill, the others being pastors of the church in Norway also and living in that vil-

lage. Regular preaching was discontinued with the close of the nineteenth century and Rev. Miss Angel's pastorate, Rev. Mr. Nickerbocker occupying the pulpit only summers. There were two reasons for the closing. One was the removal of the Paris Manufacturing Company's plant to South Paris, taking away many members, and the other was the changing of creeds to such an extent that there was less need for militant sects. That is, the older theologies had adopted in part, at least, the more liberal doctrines of the Universalist and Unitarian churches, so there was less need of them as a fighting force.

The music of the Universalist church partook much of the character of the Baptist. The earlier singing was congregational, but later quartet choirs were maintained. Among those who took part in the latter might be mentioned: Mrs. Frances (Clark) Sawtelle and Mrs. Ada Louise (Doe) Harlow, sopranos; Mrs. Fannie (Marble) Pierce, Mrs. Annie (Rawson) Chase, and Mrs. Martha (Clark) Rawson, contraltos; Alban A. Maxim and Colonel Albert S. Austin, tenors; and Elmer H. Marble, bass (Mr. Marble, a vocal student of William Henry Dennett of Portland and native of Paris,—made quite a reputation as a concert singer).

Meetings of the Universalist Society were first held in the court house; but the church edifice, now standing, was erected in the early sixties of

the last century, the incorporation of the church not taking place until 1864.

Churches of the village occupied a prominent part of the life of the community during the last century, not only religiously but socially, musically, with side shows, dabbling in literature, and these gastronomic meetings pleasing to the palate.

It might be interesting to note that the following men have gone out of the two churches to follow the profession of minister: Rev. George Ricker, Rev. John Willis, Rev. Otis B. Rawson and Rev. George M. P. King, D.D., (missionary to the negroes in the South for many years after the Civil War) of the Baptists; Rev. George E. Forbes, and Rev. Henry D. Forbes, D.D. (many years professor at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.) from the Universalist.

IV

As County Seat

In 1805, something occurred which changed the character of Paris Hill completely. Before that date it was simply a farming community, or rather a home-making community. In 1805 Oxford County was formed out of parts of York and Cumberland counties and Paris Hill was designated as shire town, or, perhaps shire village. Because of this, came courts, with its officers and the registration of deeds. From a farming community it became a legal community and for ninety years that was its chief attribute.

No place could have been more utterly unprepared for such a change than Paris Hill. It was a community of three or four farms with the "corner" aggregation of blacksmith shop, small stores, and other such things. The village had just arrived at the dignity of having a post office, and a church had been erected the very year of the coming of the courts. There were no buildings to hold law tribunals in nor to accommodate the county officials. They all had to be erected after the formation of the county, and even the buildings in which the officials lived had to be erected after the arrival of the officials themselves.

(The court house was erected in 1815; the brick office building in 1827; and the jail in 1828.)

The courts, after all, did not have much to do with the village, except as they offered some amusement or edification, or for the sale of apples, molasses candy or popcorn for the villagers. The first term was opened on the second Tuesday of June, 1805. It was a court of common pleas. In 1811 Massachusetts was divided into six judicial circuits, and York, Cumberland and Oxford were in the first circuit, known as The First Eastern Circuit. In 1839, a district court took the place of the circuit court. In 1851 the Supreme Judicial Court was established in Maine and this organization did business on Paris Hill until the county seat was moved to South Paris in 1895. By way of parenthesis, it might be mentioned that the court system was again changed in 1930 to a Superior Court.

Among all the judges who have presided over this court, only three have been residents of the town: Joseph G. Cole, Stephen Emery and Charles W. Walton (Walton learned the printer's trade made in the office of the Oxford Democrat).

This was not so with the clerks of courts. Because of the nature of their work, they became residents of Hill. Following is a list of these officials up to the removal of the county seat to South Paris:

Cyrus Hamlin, Rufus K. Goodnow, Joseph G. Cole, William K. Kimball, Alvah Black, Elisha Winter, Sidney Perham, A. L. Burbank, James S. Wright, Albert S. Austin.

Probate Court was another thing of which the judges, for the most part were non-residents, the exceptions being Benjamin Chandler, Stephen Emery, Lyman Rawson and Thomas H. Brown, while the registers, like the clerks of the higher court, because of the nature of their work became residents of the village. Following were the registers from the founding of the county to the time of its removal: Samuel R. Bradley, Timothy Osgood, Thomas Webster, Ruel B. Washburn, Thomas Clark, Joseph G. Cole, Levi Stowell, John Goodnow, George F. Emery, Samuel R. Carter, Josiah H. Hobbs and Herrick C. Davis.

Register of deeds, Alanson Mellen, Stephen D. Hutchinson, Alden Chase, Sumner Newell, and John F. Stanley.

The treasury jobs were largely considered a sinecure for Paris Hill men because the pay and the service were so small, and yet the service was wanted when money was to be handed out. It was also considered a perquisite of the editor of the newspaper printed on the Hill as the organ of the County. Following is the list when the office was on the Hill: Levi Hubbard, Alanson Mellon, Levi Stowell, Nathan Marble, George W. Millett, William D. Pidgin, Fred Shaw, George H. Watkins, Solon Royal, Jarvis C. Marble and George M. Atwood.

Proceedings were very picturesque in the early days of the court. The sheriff dressed in uniform, carried a sword and headed the procession of court

officers (or rather he followed a drummer, who furnished time for the marching feet) and lawyers from the Hubbard House (a hostelry erected in 1807 specially to accommodate court attendants), the deputies armed with tip-staffs, following the sheriff, the double line dividing to the right and left at the entrance of the court house, that the officials might pass between this guard of deputies. Later the procession formed at the door of the court house and later still was dropped out all together. After the uniformed sheriff passed out of existence, the sheriff was distinguished by a tall hat (the judge also) with a "bud" on the side. Later the tall hats disappeared and the only way to distinguish a sheriff was by his silver badge, and many times that was hid under his coat; and to distinguish a judge was to observe who put on the judicial robe when the sessions were announced by the sheriff.

With the coming of the court, politics was introduced into the village, and it became the head of political parties as of court business and registration. All the parties from 1805 to 1895 (perhaps later) were represented here. The Democrats (who were in power when the country was organized) the Federals, the Whigs, the No Nothings, the Americans, the Free Soil, the Abolitionists, the Republicans, the Greenbackers, the Prohibitionists, the Labor Party, the Populists and the Socialists. All kind of issues were advocated, some needed reforms, and some fake issues to catch votes. All

established parties are apt to become conservative with age and to be little better than a vehicle with which to ride into office. The little revolutionary parties, which appeared now and then, represented the advanced thought of the nation and if they rarely elected any of the candidates on their ticket they may be called successful, inasmuch as the older parties took up their issues and carried them through (not always as the revolutionary parties would have liked) for fear they might succeed. In the days of the political convention, before direct primaries took up the work, almost all the country conventions were held on Paris Hill.

As a result of this political turmoil, many Paris Hill people were elected to office. She has had four governors: Albion K. Parris, Enoch Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin and Sidney Perham,—and ten members of Congress;—Enoch Lincoln, Levi Hubbard, Albion K. Parris, Robert K. Goodnow, Hannibal Hamlin, Timothy J. Carter, Virgil D. Parris, Charles Andrews, Charles W. Walton and Sidney Perham. Albion K. Parris and Hannibal Hamlin were also members of the Senate and the last named individual reached the vice-presidency of the United States.

Of course, when the courts were established and until 1820, when the state was established, Maine was a part of Massachusetts, and such political life as Paris Hill had was a part of that commonwealth. She sent Levi Hubbard in 1811-12, Alan-

son Mellen in 1813-14-15, and Benjamin Chandler in 1817-18 as members of the Great and General Court.

After the state was established, she sent the following men to the legislature at the state capital: Rev. James Hooper, 1820; Simeon Cummings, 1826-28; Joseph G. Cole, 1829-30-38; Alfred Andrews, 1832; Rufus K. Goodnow, 1836-37; Lazarus Hathaway, 1839; Hiram Hubbard, 1842-43-52; George W. Millett, 1849; Alvah Black, 1859; Jarvis C. Marble, 1860-61-79-80; Henry E. Hammond, 1870; James S. Wright, 1888; Henry D. Hammond, 1902, and Hiram R. Hubbard, 1904.

There were several men who subsequently moved to Paris Hill, who had served in the legislature from other towns. Among them Virgil D. Parris, six terms from Buckfield; Charles Andrews, three terms from Turner; and Sidney Perham, Alden Chase and Herrick C. Davis, one term each from Woodstock.

Of this list only two went to the state senate, Hiram Hubbard and James S. Wright; although Virgil D. Parris went from Buckfield, before moving to Paris Hill.

These people from the Hill served on the governor's council: General Levi Hubbard in 1828, Thomas Crocker in 1835, Judge Stephen Emery in 1847 and James S. Wright in 1892.

The following people have taken part in the state government: Rufus K. Goodnow was assistant

secretary to the senate in 1830 and Virgil D. Parris in 1832; Joseph G. Cole was clerk of the house in 1833; Timothy J. Carter, secretary of the senate in 1833; Cyrus H. Ripley, messenger to governor's council in 1863; and Josiah H. Hobbs was appointed state librarian in 1873.

Because Paris Hill has been shire village she has been the home of lawyers. The following have lived in the village: Zackariah Soule, Nathaniel Howe, Albion K. Parris, Enoch Lincoln, Stephen B. Emery, Joseph G. Cole, Levi Stowell, Timothy J. Carter, Rufus K. Goodnow, Charles Andrews, George F. Emery, William K. Kimball, Alvah Black, Benjamin Cummings, Enoch I. Cummings, James Freeland Rawson, Lyman Rawson, George A. Wilson, Herrick C. Davis, James S. Wright, John Goodnow, Benjamin W. Bryant, Virgil D. Parris, Sullivan S. Rawson, Samuel R. Carter, Lyman Rawson, George F. Emery, Josiah H. Hobbs, Edwin L. Parris, Charles R. Elder, Albert S. Austin, Percival J. Parris, Charles A. Black, George M. Atwood.

When Albion K. Parris came to Paris Hill to practice law in 1809, there was no room available for a law office, so he built the little building south of the Hubbard House for that purpose. It has become quite noted since that day and has been occupied, besides Mr. Parris, by Enoch Lincoln, Joseph G. Cole and Samuel R. Carter. It is now owned by Edwin L. Parris, Jr. During the occu-

pancy of Lincoln and Cole it became kind of a law school, there being sometimes eight or ten students in attendance at one time. Several of them have gained note, among them Isreal Washburn, Jr., who was at one time governor and congressman, and Elbridge Gerry, one-time congressman.

Military

In the early days of the English settlements, military duty was purely voluntary. The military necessity was local, largely because of the natives, and every man, woman and child was ready to fight. It was for self-preservation. The first military preparations were in the nature of forts—block houses they were called—with the upper stones projecting over the lower, with apertures in the projection for close to the wall shooting, or the turning down of boiling water upon those who had the temerity to approach the building for the purpose of setting fire to it. As the years advanced and the settlers became more numerous, quarrels between colonies were engendered; also the quarrels of Europe found a sideline here; so it was thought wise to be prepared for anything that might come up and a general militia law was passed, whereby every able-bodied man between the years of eighteen and forty-five was obliged to drill. It was what you might call a universal male conscription. Each soldier armed, clothed and equipped himself. This was not a hardship, for, with wild animals continually on the war-path, every one possessed a gun, and the homespun gray worn by all men had a sufficient sameness to be called uniform. There came a time, however, when the system became oppressive. Homespun gave place to other weaves and

colors, and men no longer felt the need of firearms. To make it easy for these, poles with iron spikes in the top end were allowed in the place of the guns. These soldiers made a ridiculous appearance and gained the nickname of "string bean" militia, a sobriquet which has been remembered to the present time. Of course, Paris Hill people trained in the militia.

The first militia company in Paris was organized in 1794 and embraced all men capable of bearing arms. Among Paris Hill men commissioned in this company were,—Levi Hubbard, first commander, who was promoted to lieutenant colonel and major general. He was discharged in 1820.

Reuben Hubbard, lieutenant.

Ebenezar Rawson, captain, major and bravet lieutenant colonel.

Alfred Andrews, ensign and captain.

John Willis, ensign.

Jairus Jackson, lieutenant and captain.

This company was disbanded in 1845.

In 1802, the town was divided into two militia districts and a second company added. This company was also disbanded in 1845.

In 1820 another company was added, known as the Paris Rifles. Several Paris Hill people gained commissions in this company, among them,—

Cyrus Hamlin, Jr., ensign.

Orison Ripley, captain, major and colonel.

Simeon Cummings, lieutenant, captain and lieutenant colonel.

Hiram Hubbard, lieutenant.

George W. Millett, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel.

This company was disbanded in 1842.

Beside the above there were miscellaneous commissions,—

Aseph Killridge, surgeon.

James Hooper, chaplain.

Thomas H. Brown, surgeon.

Nathaniel N. Marble, adjutant.

Timothy J. Carter, adjutant.

The "string bean" militia went out of existence in the forties of the last century, but at least one company had a reincarnation forty years afterwards, which gave young people, to whom the name was an obsolete word, a chance to see what they looked like. It was in September, 1879, when the town celebrated the centennial of its settlement on the common at Paris Hill (the site of the first opening in the forest), with music, literary exercises and a parade. The parade was led by the Norway Light Infantry and the rear was guarded by the Portland Cadets, while between them was a company of Civil War veterans in army blue blouses and military hats, armed with old Civil War muskets, and the resurrected company of "string bean" militia—all elderly men who had served in the old days—with gray uniforms and tip-staffs. It was commanded by Colonel Orison Ripley, an old-time militia leader. It has been written the old militia uniforms were homespun gray, but some of

the officers affected blue with red or buff facings. Colonel Ripley was dressed in an old blue uniform, with red facings, and on his head was a tall hat, and above the crown, a long rooster's feather white with the ends dyed red.

Right here, although getting ahead of the story, might be written, that the young men of the village, inspired by the martial parade, raised a militia company under the laws of that day and drilled for a couple of years. The captain was Lemuel B. Carter and the first lieutenant was Jarvis C. Carter, who had just graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he had taken a military course, and who did the drilling. After a time this company joined a similar one at South Paris and after a year or two was disbanded.

Paris Hill was the headquarters of a military organization a little different from the "string bean" companies. It was a battery of artillery, formed in 1805, originally commanded by Captain Jonathan Bemis. By reason of the service, the battery was equipped and uniformed by the state, and because of this, young men greatly desired to enlist in its ranks; but the number was limited. This battery, with the other companies, marched to the defense of Portland in the war of 1812, and a drafted squad, under the command of Captain Benjamin Maxim, a later commander, marched to Augusta at the call for the Aroostook war. This company was disbanded by order of the court in 1842.

Later another artillery company formed in Paris which was disbanded as late as 1860, and in this Henry E. Hammond and Josiah K. Weeks were lieutenants.

No company was raised on Paris Hill during the Civil War, but about twenty men enlisted in the service from the village. William K. Kimball assisted in raising the Twelfth Maine Regiment and went into service in 1861 as its lieutenant colonel. He was promoted to colonel in 1862 and was mustered out in 1866 as a *bravet* brigadier general. Jarvis C. Marble was commissioner for enlistments in Oxford County.

Paris Hill sent a nurse into the service—Miss Sarah J. Prentiss. She was an admirable lady, a writer of ability and an artist of grace. She traveled in Europe, and died comparatively young from disease brought on by hardships in the war.

In 1875, Edward T. Brown was appointed cadet to West Point Military Academy, graduated, served out his time of service and was retired with rank of colonel. Colonel Brown's family is a military one. His son, Thomas E. Brown is a colonel in the regular army and his daughter married Major George E. Turner. His sister married Colonel John R. Brinkle and one of his nieces married Major Leigh F. Zerbee.

Colonel Brown is not the only graduate of West Point from this vicinity. There were two others, who lived just outside the village. Henry J. Prentiss graduated in 1831, served as a professor in

West Point and as lieutenant in the army, but peace held more allurements for him so he resigned.

Stephen D. Carpenter was a graduate of the academy. He served in the Seminole and Mexican wars. He was a major in the regular establishment in the Civil War and was killed at Murfreesborough.

Another Paris Hill boy won renown in the regular army, General Alfred A. Starbird. He lived in several places in the town of Paris, but before he entered the University of Maine lived just outside the village and attended Paris Hill Academy. He served in the Spanish-American War in the Norway Light Infantry and after that struggle entered the regular establishment. During the World War he commanded a brigade in France. He was retired in 1930.

A curious incident occurred in 1887, when considered in connection with the army. It was peace work carried on by the army. In that year the United States Signal Corps, carried on the weather bureau in connection with other things, and, in connection with the New England Metrological Society, investigated thunder showers, of which not a great deal was known at that date. This was placed in the hands of Lieutenant O. N. Oswell with headquarters at the Harvard University Observatory. He established a number of stations in New England with professional and voluntary observers. Paris Hill was made a station during the months of June, July and August, and Charles E. Water-

man was made voluntary observer. He established an observatory in the northwest chamber of the old Rev. John Willis house, in which he then lived, perched on the western brink of the Hill, where a good view could be had of the heat rising in thunder pillars in the south, and the black electric clouds originating in the north and their zigzag path south. Observation of thermometer and barometer were taken twice a day and in case of thunder showers every hour. Direction of the wind was noted at the same time and amount of precipitation when it rained. Reports were made daily.

If the navy be a part of the war machine, then naval officers are entitled to notice in this chapter, although Paris Hill could not be much farther away from water. About the same time Colonel Brown got his appointment to West Point, William W. Kimball got his to the naval academy at Annapolis, both coming from Sidney Perham, at that time representative to Congress. Kimball had an admirable career in the navy. He kept the railroad at Panama open during an insurrection, commanded the torpedo boat flotilla during the Spanish-American war and had charge of the turbulent Nicaraguan coast during her revolutionary career. He was retired with rank of rear admiral, and died in 1930.

Another naval officer came to Paris Hill to live after his retirement, Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon. He had the misfortune to be in the Samoan hurricane in 1889, when Admiral Kimberley's

squadron was dashed to pieces. He commanded the dispatch boat Dolphin during the Spanish-American War and ended up his career as commander of the naval station at Honolulu. He died in 1929.

The naval air service had a representative from Paris Hill in the World War—Lieutenant Raymond J. Atwood. He scouted over the English Channel and the coast of France.

Captain Harry Lyon, son of Admiral Lyon, won his title in the merchant marine around the Hawaiian Islands and commanded a transport between America and France during the World War. He was navigating officer of the airplane Southern Cross in its memorable trip from the American Pacific Coast to Australia in 1929, the first plane to cross the Pacific Ocean.

Another thing, although it cannot be considered the World War actuated it, for it was established in 1906, but was used extensively during the war. This was the Red Cross Christmas Seal invented and circulated by Miss Emily P. Bissell who had bought the Rev. John Willis house and lived on Paris Hill summers. The stamp became noted and extended its usefulness beyond the war. Considerable sums of money have been obtained from its sale and are used for fighting tuberculosis. She was given a bronze medal for this service in 1930.

VI

Schools

Universal public education was an inheritance Maine received from Massachusetts and perhaps that is the best thing the mother state ever did not only for Maine but herself. The influence of that act has extended all over the United States. By reason of that sentiment every colony settlement sent out by the parent state started schools as soon as there were children to be educated. So strong was the state in favor of public schools that the General Court, in giving grants, made provisions in the charter for their establishment—one lot in every grant to form a nucleus for a public school fund; also, to further extend education one lot was reserved in favor of Harvard College. The grant for establishing Plantation Number Four (Paris) contained these provisions—one sixty-fourth part for common schools. This lot was eventually sold and the sum obtained put into a school fund held by the town to the present day.

Schools began at an early date on Paris Hill—just how early cannot be stated. The schools were kept in private houses, and tradition says one was kept in a part of a blacksmith shop. Rev. James Hooper took an active interest in schools and was largely accountable for the earlier ones. When the

town was incorporated, it established a school system with districts. Paris Hill was known as the Central District. The first school house was built in 1800, on what is now the corner of Main and Lincoln streets, on the site of the present Crocker mansion. Because of a faulty title this school house was afterwards moved, but schools were maintained in it until the erection of the Lincoln Hall school building farther down the street in 1819. This remained the public school house until the end of the century when it was torn down and the present school building erected.

These earlier schools were ungraded, and received pupils from four to twenty-one years of age. It is surprising what studies were pursued in this university of the common people. The three Rs formed the basis of the curriculum, but algebra was not uncommon and sometimes geometry, and very occasionally trigonometry were pursued. Latin was quite frequently studied, and sometimes Greek and French. The various courses of science found a place at times. There were two terms a year in most schools—one of eight or ten weeks in the summer for girls and small boys, and as long a term as the school money would allow in the winter were especially for the older pupils.

No attempt was made at grading the school on Paris Hill for many years. After the masons vacated the top story of the school house in 1820, a rough division of the pupils were made and both floors occupied for schools, the older pupils in the

upper room and the younger ones in the lower. When the schools of the whole town (of all the towns in Maine) became better organized, many rural schools were closed and the pupils transported to centers where better school facilities could be had and finally grammar and high school scholars were transported to centers where such schools were located. With the building of the present school house, primary and grammar schools were provided on the Hill, but high school students were transported to South Paris.

It might be said, by way of parenthesis, that Vice President Hannibal Hamlin taught school in the brick building on Lincoln Street during his young manhood, and Number Seven across the line in Oxford was presided over by a man who in after years became president of the United States—Franklin Pierce.

Along in the forties of the last century desires were expressed in many towns for better schools, or rather for more extended school facilities—that is schools of academic grades. One academy (at Hebron) had already been established (in 1805) to accommodate such students as wanted to take up advanced grades. Paris Hill was interested in this school and two of her citizens were on the board of trustees—Rev. James Hooper and Dr. Cyrus Hamlin. When a fire burned the building of that institution, an effort was made to move the school to Paris Hill, but it did not succeed.

The talk about a secondary school culminated

in 1856 in the formation of the Paris Hill Building Association. This association bought land off John R. Merrill and erected the building, yet standing, in 1857. The association was composed of those citizens who purchased one or more shares. They were as follows:

Sampson Andrews, Simeon Cummings, Samuel R. Carter, William K. Kimball, Hiram Hubbard, Mehitable M. Cole, Jarvis C. Marble, Thomas Crocker, Moses Hammond, Ezekiel W. Clark, Stephen D. Hutchinson, Lewis W. Childs, Thomas M. Crocker, Virgil D. Parris, Thomas H. Brown, Alvah Black, Charles T. Mellen, Dorville Libbey, Horace Cummings, Alfred Andrews, Alexander S. Thayer, Henry E. Hammond, Sally Walton, Job H. Rawson, Benjamin F. Bates, Austin Partridge, Rufus K. Goodenow, Asaph Kittredge, Peleg Hammond, Wellington Dudley, William A. Pidgin, Hiram Jackson, Charles F. Cummings, Elijah L. Hamlin, Henry E. Prentiss, Sylvanus Porter, Silas P. Maxim, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward P. Chase, John L. Garland, James T. Clark, George H. Cummings, Mary Prentiss, Sally Benson, Micah C. Allen, Rufus S. Wadleigh, Charles H. Crocker, Samuel D. Weeks, Deroma Bates.

The following trustees were chosen from the members: Alvah Black, Moses Hammond, Hiram Hubbard, Jairus K. Hammond, Rufus K. Goodenow, Alfred Andrews, Benjamin F. Bates, Stephen D. Hutchinson, James T. Clark, William A. Pidgin

and Jarvis C. Marble. This body was incorporated in 1860.

Schools were begun in 1857. Following is a list of teachers:

O. D. Grover, A.B., from spring of 1857 to summer of 1858; Edward Eastman, A.B., from summer of 1858 to summer of 1859; George F. Leonard, A.B., from fall of 1859 to spring of 1861; L. M. Pierce, A.B., spring of 1861 to fall of 1862; A. F. Bucknam, A.B., fall of 1862 to fall of 1863; J. L. Fogg, A.B., fall of 1863. No record of a school in 1864. James Frank Holland, fall of 1865; J. C. Irish, spring of 1866 to fall of 1867; M. F. Ricker, fall of 1867 to fall of 1868; J. Lewis Merrill, fall of 1869; Everett Hammons, A.B., fall of 1870; C. R. Elder, spring of 1873 to fall of 1875; Charles A. Black, A.B., fall of 1875; W. H. H. Bryant, spring of 1876; W. L. Gatchell, fall of 1876; S. S. Knapp, spring of 1877; C. A. Pike, fall of 1879; Charles E. Richardson, A.B., fall of 1881; G. L. Dunham, A.B., fall of 1882; B. J. Hinds, A. B., fall of 1884; J. B. Chaffin, fall of 1885; H. R. Dunham, A.B., fall of 1886; Charles E. Dolley, A.B., fall of 1887; D. A. Gates, from 1888 to 1891; E. P. Spinney, A.B., 1891; C. A. Record, 1892.

General Assistants:

Miss Gustie Barker in fall of 1859; H. F. Howard, in fall of 1860; J. H. Morse, in fall of 1862; Miss Margie A. K. Fogg, in fall of 1863; Miss C. B. Andrews, in 1865 and 1866; Miss Abbie S. Fuller in fall of 1867; Miss Mary F. Holmes, in 1868; Miss

Annie G. Young in fall of 1869; Harvey S. Cowell, in 1873 and part of 1874, the balance of the latter year being filled by N. S. Palmeter; Miss Annie P. Morse in fall of 1876. Miss Mary Taylor, 1892.

Commercial teachers:

John Perley in spring of 1861; C. T. Allen in spring of 1876; and George M. Atwood in spring of 1892.

Music teachers:

Herr Bernard Gschroeff from spring of 1858 to 1862; Miss Helen D. Parris in 1862, 1863, 1867, 1869 and 1876; Miss Lottie E. Hall, fall term of 1866; Miss E. S. Ripley in fall of 1884; and Miss Hattie A. Andrews in spring of 1892.

Teachers of drawing:

John Perley in spring of 1861; Miss Sarah J. Prentiss in 1868; and Miss Mattie Richards in spring of 1892.

In the spring term of 1858 J. L. Wales appeared as teacher of French, but was succeeded the following summer by Monsieur Leon, a native of France, who continued as such until the summer of 1859. Herr Bernard Gschroeff, a native of Germany, was teacher of German from 1858 to 1862. E. S. Bates had charge of the normal department during its life assisted by State Superintendent Edward P. Weston as lecturer on normal subjects. Rev. A. P. Wedge was instructor in elocution in 1892.

In 1891, the state legislature gave the academy a grant of \$500 per annum for the term of ten years.

This gave the institution new life, and as many of the old trustees had died or moved away a new board was elected as follows:

Hiram Hubbard, Jairus K. Hammond, Stephen D. Hutchinson, Jarvis C. Marble, Henry D. Hammond, Orlando A. Thayer, Albert S. Austin, George M. Atwood, James L. Chase, Chandler Garland, Frank Bennett.

In 1866 the academy received its first donation from Mr. Simeon Cummings of \$500 with the condition that the academy trustees should raise as much more. They complied with the condition, raising something more than that amount, given in various sums by friends of the academy, Hon. Henry E. Prentiss of Bangor, giving \$300. This sum by unexpended interest had increased by 1888 to about \$1700, to which the late Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, in that year added \$300.

With the passing of this stipend came the end of the academy. The free high school law passed in 1873, giving large villages the chance to run schools of academic grade, which most of them accepted, made such schools as the Paris Hill Academy largely unnecessary.

At the close of the academy as a school, the building was kept and it has been turned into a kind of community center. In fact, it had been used as such before that date. The upper hall had been equipped with a stage upon which entertainments were held. A dramatic club—The Thespian Club—has had an intermittent existence for half a cen-

tury and put on a number of plays. For many years Samuel R. Carter was coach to these as he possessed considerable dramatic ability. A floor was laid for dancing. In fact, dancing has been a pastime of the Hill people for three-quarters of a century.

VII

Gems

In 1820, the year Maine became a state, something happened at Paris Hill—something quite out of the common and unexpected. At that time two of the village boys, Elijah Hamlin and Ezekiel Holmes, were attending school at Hebron Academy. Among other things, they became interested in geology and mineralogy. Hebron had already attained some note in the way of mineralogy. In her hills were pegmatitic patches in which students secured quartz, mica and feldspar in natural pieces, that had not been mixed in the granite compound that formed the foundation of the hills. Naturally the boys had their eyes open for such patches wherever they might be found and one was discovered on an eminence about a mile east of Paris Hill. It was a warm day in November, and the beauty of the landscape attracted the attention of the boys. This discovery has been written about several times and this description is taken from Charles E. Waterman's "Maine Gem Stones":

"After drinking in the beauties of this autumn picture, the boys started for home, running down the steep side of the ledge. In so doing one of them caught hold of a stunted spruce growing in the scanty soil of the steep incline and uprooted it, bringing up the earth in which it grew with it. In this earth and disintegrated rock exposed by

this violence were crystals, many colored, ranging in shade from white to black, but mostly green.

"The boys were astonished and bewildered at their find. When they had recovered from their amazement, they hastily gathered the crystals exposed and started for home, a mile or more distant, to astonish relatives and friends with their find.

"That night the ground was covered with snow in an old-fashioned New England snowstorm—a blizzard, as we later borrowed the term from our western neighbors. The wind tossed the snow in fantastic piles over the hill-top, converting projecting rock and stunted tree into marble-like monuments, and under this covering the ledge lay until the following spring.

"During the winter the crystals were examined over and over again. Among them were the emerald green, ruby red and diamond white, with the varying shades between. Were they emeralds, rubies and diamonds, or something else? Were they valuable? These were the questions asked many times.

"Paris Hill was the home of educated people—the home of judges, governors, congressmen and senators—yes, and later it furnished a vice president of the United States. These men looked at the stones and admitted they could not classify them.

"It is a long distance from Paris, Maine, to Washington, D. C., and in 1820 the way was longer than it is now, at least in time if not in miles.

Congressmen traveling between the two points zigzagged here and there, by boat, coach, or on horseback, for some six weeks on the way. Enoch Lincoln, of Paris, was congressman at the time, and he promised to take some of the stones as far as New Haven and submit them to a Yale College professor for identification. This he did but lost them on the way. Some others were sent by mail, but the postal service in those days was far from swift and it was many days before the boys heard from their specimens.

"Word returned from the professors was that the stones were tourmalines, semi-precious and valuable.

"The word tourmaline conveyed little meaning to the boys, but the letter of intelligence was quickly followed by the professor who identified the stones. He wished to see the spot where the crystals had been found. He engaged some men, bought some blasting powder, and soon exposed several pockets filled with crystals, and the fame of Mount Mica as a deposit began.

"The mine, as it began to be called, has remained largely in the possession of the Hamlin family to the present day, and one of the owners, Dr. Augustus Hamlin, has written a treatise on the tourmaline from which this physical description of the gemstone is taken :

"Tourmalines * * * often occur in beautifully crystallized three-sided prisms, terminated by three principal planes, which sometimes are set on one

extremity of one of the sides of the prism, and sometimes on the other. Its primitive form of crystallization is the obtuse rhomboid, having the axis parallel to the axis of the prism. The edges of these prisms are often truncated; and then the crystals form prisms of nine or twelve sides. However, it sometimes occurs massive and compact, or in parallel, divergent, radiating, and detached crystals. Its fracture is decidedly conchoidal, exhibiting internally a vitreous lustre. Its specific gravity ranges from 3 to 3.3; its refractive power is 1.66, being superior to the topaz in brilliancy. Its hardness is 7.5 and quite equal to that of the emerald.

"In passing, it may be interesting to note that many tourmaline crystals are of different colors along their length. That is, one end may be green and the other red, both colors gradually melting into each other; or there may be a band of white in the crystal. These colors may run longitudinally, that is, the center may be white overlaid by layers of pink, red or green. These, of course, are interesting largely as specimens.

"The various colored crystals of tourmalines have names of their own. The red variety is known as rubellite, siberite, or daourite; the blue as indicolite; the white as achroite; and the black as aphrizite or schorl; yet they are all grouped under the name tourmaline.

"The crystals vary in size from needlelike proportions to large size. The largest one yet found at Mount Mica was fifteen inches high, with a

maximum width of seven inches, and weighed thirty-one and one-half pounds. The largest flawless gem cut from a Mount Mica tourmaline weighed $69\frac{1}{2}$ carats; and the largest piece of flawless, transparent tourmaline weighed 411 carats uncut. It formed the top of a crystal eight inches long by one in diameter.

"Tourmalines are found in pockets, varying in size from a quart basin to caverns large enough for a man to stand upright in. Up to the present time some more than four hundred have been opened at Mount Mica. Many of the pockets contained no crystals of value. The description of the pockets made by Dr. A. C. Hamlin is generally correct, although all of the pockets do not conform to his description in every particular:

"The cavity generally is roofed with albite, whilst the sides are composed of limped or smoky quartz mixed with lepidolite, crystals of tin (cassiterite), spodumene, amblygonite, and other rare minerals.

"Mount Mica is a wonderful mineral deposit outside of tourmalines. Nearly thirty varieties have been found there. Among them are amblygonite, apatite, cassiterite, columbite, arsenopyrite, triphylite, zircon, kaolin, autunite, brookite, childrenite, damourite, halloysite, lollingite, petalite, pyrite, sphalerite, yttrocerite and cookite.

"Most of these occur only in small quantities, amblygonite being the only mineral found in abundance.

Spodumene occurs in flat gray crystals, usually associated with lepidolite. This is a gem mineral of several colors—pink, green and yellow, but these colors are rare as is suggested by the name from the Greek *spodios*, meaning ash-colored. A white spodumene crystal was mined as Mount Mica seven inches long and four inches thick.

“Apatite occurs in irregular green masses, some of which will weigh several pounds.

“Since the Hamlin boys discovered this deposit it has been worked at periods by several parties, among them Prof. Webster, of Yale College; Prof. Shepherd, of Amherst College, Samuel R. Carter, of Paris; Dr. A. C. Hamlin, of Bangor; Kimball C. Stone and Loren B. Merrill of Paris.”

Loren B. Merrill, who died in 1930, was a gem hunter in the Oxford Hills for over a half-century. He was superintendent of the Mount Mica mine as long as it was in the Hamlin family, after which he superintended the workings in the hills near Paris Hill for pollucite and other such minerals used for electric purposes for the General Electric Company until he was 77 years of age. He was an authority on native minerals.

North of Mount Mica, on what is known as Crocker Hill, is a mine that has been worked for graphite and molybdenite, that wonderful mineral for hardening steel. Garnets have been found here quite abundantly.

S. Q.

Lewis M. Brown carried on this mine on Crocker Hill until his death. He built a stamp mill, but it was torn down after his death and the mine abandoned. It was at this mine that Thomas Ratcliffe met his death in a mysterious way, and for which Wallace G. Everett was accused and paid a penalty of ten years in the state's prison.

VIII

Paris Becomes a Mother-Town

Land speculation was an early form of making money—getting a grant in old Massachusetts days, or buying wild land from the State of Maine. Paris Hill citizens indulged in this kind of scheme away back in 1823. The people interested as partners in this transaction were Colonel Simeon Cummings, Enoch Lincoln, Cyrus Hamlin, James Daniels, Jr., Moses Hammond, Jacob Jackson and Caleb Cushman. They purchased at auction what was Township Three in Penobscot County.

This town was settled by Paris people largely, John Carpenter and Alfred Gales being the first settlers.

This purchase was incorporated as a town January 30, 1829, and named Lincoln in honor of Governor Lincoln, one of the proprietors.

It might be of interest to state that when Hannibal Hamlin was admitted to the bar, he hung out his shingle for practice in this daughter town of his birth place.

IX

The Press

Paris Hill has had a distinguished page in the history of journalism. It made an early start in this field—in the year 1824. This paper was not the first one published in Oxford County. That honor belongs to Fryeburg—Russell's Echo—which was started in 1798, but it died within the year. The Paris paper was a respectable folio, five columns to the page, called the Oxford Observer. It was published by Asa Barton, a literary man, who kept the Oxford Book Store while living on Paris Hill. In 1826, he moved the paper and his printing outfit to Norway in the night time by means of an ox cart, much to the disgust of the villagers.

But the village was not long without a paper, for in March 1827, a number of Democrats about town started a paper about the size of the Observer, called the Jeffersonian, with Joseph G. Cole, editor. In May, 1830, the paper was sold to Horatio King and Hannibal Hamlin. The first of this distinguished couple became post-master general in President James Buchanan's cabinet, and the second climbed all the political grades to vice president of the United States. In October, 1830, Mr. Hamlin retired. In 1833 Mr. King moved The Jeffersonian to Portland, and the village was again without a paper.

In August, that year (1833) George W. Millett and Octavius King bought the printing material of the Oxford Oracle, printed in Norway by Asa Barton, moved it to Paris Hill and started The Oxford Democrat. This paper was printed on the Hill, not without ups and downs and many hardships for more than sixty years. There were a number of different publishers during that time as follows: Millett and King, George W. Millett, Millett and Mellen, George W. Mellen & Co., George W. Mellen, Noah Prince and a syndicate of Paris Democrats, William A. Pidgin, Darius Forbes, W. A. Pidgin & Co., F. E. Shaw, F. E. Shaw & Co., George H. Watkins, Arthur E. Forbes, Atwood & Forbes. The following men were editors during the same time: Joseph G. Cole, George W. Millett, George F. Emery, Thomas H. Brown, John J. Perry, Fred E. Shaw, Thomas H. Brown, George H. Watkins and Arthur E. Forbes.

Joseph Wood, of Wiscasset, was editor a few months in 1879 during the absence of Mr. Watkins, and Charles E. Waterman went to the Democrat as editor during the absence of Mr. Forbes in the legislature of 1918, and remained in this position eight years.

Colonel Millett was a very active man. He was interested in the militia, passing through all the ranks to colonel; went to the legislature, was county treasurer; and post-master for fourteen years. He ended up his career as manager of the Riverside Press, in Cambridge, Mass., where most

of the noted books of literary Boston were put in type during the middle of the last century. This establishment made a haven for many apprentices of the Democrat office.

George F. Emery was a lawyer, clerk of the Federal Court, and editor of the Boston Post.

General John J. Perry, was a non-resident editor, living in Oxford. He had been a member of both branches of the legislature, a major general of militia and member of congress.

The Democrat was moved to South Paris in 1895.

All the papers printed on Paris Hill, were started for political reasons, unless it be the first one—The Oxford Observer. The Jeffersonian was Democratic. The Democrat was started as a Democratic paper but changed its editorial mind two or three times, during the sixty years it was on the Hill. It changed its Democratic policies in 1856, flirting with the Free Soil party and finally became the county organ of the Republican party.

Another paper, also Democratic, began life on the Hill in 1869. It was a foreign paper when it started, printed in Biddeford, by the Watson Brothers, and was mostly a reprint of the Maine Democrat, Samuel R. Carter furnishing two columns of local matter each week. George K. Shaw, a former resident of the Hill, was editor of The Maine Democrat. In April, 1871, some printing material was moved onto the Hill and the inside was printed in the village with Clarence Watson, local editor. In October of the same year Mr.

Carter bought the paper. In 1875, the paper was sold to Drake & Whitman, of Norway, moved to that village and consolidated with the Norway Advertiser. In February, 1876, the paper was leased by Percival J. Parris and Aaron H. Mason, of Paris Hill, who run it until November of that year, when it was returned to its owners.

Alvah Eastman, who was born in Lovell, came to Paris Hill to learn the printing trade. He lived here several years. In 1880, he went to Anoka, Minnesota, to publish the Anoka Herald, a weekly paper. In 1892, he moved to St. Cloud and started the Daily Journal—Press, which has been a prosperous venture.

Zina E. Stone, a Paris man, was publisher of *Vot Populi* in Lowell, Mass., for many years.

Charles A. V. Putnam went to Boston from the Democrat office and published, with George L. Mellen, the Boston Museum which was afterwards sold to Ossian E. Dodge.

X

The Railroad Story

Paris Hill is and always has been three miles away from a railroad; and, yet, it had more to do with locating the old Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad (later known as the Grand Trunk Railway and later still as the Canadian National) than, perhaps, any other village situated along the line. It amounts almost to romance.

When Maine towns were settled, there was practically no travel. Many of the second generation were ever scarcely out of the town they were born in. As for merchandise, there was none. What was raised or manufactured on the farms was consumed there. But things did not stand still. There came a day when the people of the towns wanted to hear from the outside world—wanted to see the outside world—wanted to exchange products with the outside world. That was the course it took.

These desires were to be commercialized. It was the influence of newspapers that started the post-rider. The first newspaper in Maine—The Falmouth Gazette—appeared in Portland in 1785 and it desired circulation, so the post-rider into the country appeared soon after that date. The first one started in 1798 and the first one reached Paris Hill in 1801 (The post office was established

that year). Paris was on a post-route running from Portland through Gorham, Raymond, Standish, Bridgton to Waterford, and returning by way of Norway, Paris, Hebron, Poland, New Gloucester and Gray. The messenger traveled on horseback and was called a post-rider. By 1812 the roads had become good enough so the messenger traveled by light wagon and would take passengers and packages. This was the second period. As the roads became better still, the old yellow covered stage coach was put on. As the post-office became a center at mail time, the post master bought goods to sell and it became a store as well. Selling goods in a country store meant exchanging them for the crops of the farm—barter. This barter had to be sold at seaports or cities and this necessitated freight wagons for transportation. This was the condition of things when the railroad fever broke out.

The weekly mail route had become tri-weekly with headquarters on Paris Hill. The first man to run a stage direct from Paris Hill to Portland was James Longley. He was succeeded by John B. Stowell and the latter by Grouvener G. Waterhouse, all residents of the Hill. Waterhouse was on the route when the railroad fever broke out.

Transportation by horse power, or even the slow ox, for he was used some in freight traffic, was unsatisfactory and agitation for something better began as soon as the state was inaugurated. It even began before. Rivers were dredged for

navigation and canal routes planned, but the advent of the first steam railroad in the United States in 1830 and the first in Maine in 1836 changed thought. Railroads were the coming thing.

The Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad was not the first one built in the State of Maine, but it was the one to interest Paris Hill. It was to connect Portland with Montreal, and was to pass through some part of Oxford County. The first discussion of the matter began in 1844. Meetings were held in towns which stood any chance of having the railroad pass through them, and committees chosen to confer with the central committee in Portland and to bring such weight to bear as they could for their particular town.

One proposed route was to follow the Androscoggin River, another the Sebago Lake and western Oxford County; and a third was to follow the Little Androscoggin River. The practicability of this last route was demonstrated by Thomas Crocker, who ran a general store on Paris Hill and had freight wagons, not only to Portland, but up the Little Androscoggin valley. He showed the shorter distance in mileage by the Little Androscoggin route over that by the Androscoggin and this route was chosen largely on his recommendation.

Boston was a competing port with Portland for an Atlantic termini and a decision between the two was made by running an express between the

two ports and Montreal. The express from Portland won in the matter of time. The expresses were the regular mail teams with changes of horses every two hours. They made the distance between Portland and Montreal in twenty-six hours. Three drivers covered the course. Grouvener G. Waterhouse being on the road eleven hours, taking the express from Norway to Canaan, Vermont.

The Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company was formed in Portland September 25, 1845, and Thomas Crocker was elected on the first board of directors.

Mention has been made of Mr. Crocker's part in the railroad location, and that his judgment was based largely on freight transportation service. Two other men contributed largely to this railroad building, although not in location. These men were Jarvis C. Marble and Hiram Hubbard. They were in the powder business—blasting and sporting. They supplied powder for blasting at the Rockland Lime quarries and the Munson State quarries and the Katahdin Iron Works. Of course the building of this railroad and others at about the same time opened a way for them to sell large quantities of this explosive. Their mill was situated at West Buckfield and all this dangerous material had to be conveyed to its destination by horse power. Large wagons were built upon which could be loaded six hundred of the small powder casks, each layer covered with canvas and drawn by eight horses. Sometimes two or more

of these wagons made up a caravan from this company. Samuel B. Waterman, who was a resident of the Hill at that time, was the agent of this company and accompanied all these caravans, and sometimes they had exciting times. One in particular might be mentioned. In building the railroad through New Hampshire and Vermont, there was a patch of forest to be passed through, thirteen miles, known as the Nulhegan Woods, with only a logging trail through and few chances of turning about after once entering the road. On entering the woods on one trip with two of the big wagons (the second was driven by B. Chandler Rawson, also a resident of the Hill who began driving a freight wagon from Paris Hill to Portland, when only fifteen years of age) it was discovered that the woods above them were on fire, or had been, for about the road it was largely burned out. They either had to abandon their loads or drive through the blazing, smoking territory. They decided on the latter. Passing a brook they wet their loads thoroughly and made the trip in safety; but it was a dangerous proceeding.

There was another resident of Paris Hill who was noted in railroad building, although he was not interested in the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, nor was he living on Paris Hill at that time. That man was Virgil D. Parris, and the road he was interested in was The Buckfield Branch. He was a lawyer living in Buckfield during the building of the road. Buckfield rather expected to be

on the line of the projected Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, but after she was dropped out, concluded to have a railroad of her own—a branch of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, connecting at Mechanic Falls. Mr. Parris had more to do with building and financing this road than any other man. It was discovered, after it was built, that the territory through which it ran, contributing freight and passengers, was not sufficient to maintain it, and it failed early in its life. A large number of local people contributed money for the building and lost it, so there was criticism of those who had the building in hand. Of course this fell quite heavily on Mr. Parris' shoulders, but notwithstanding that, he always remained a very popular man in Buckfield.

Mr. Parris moved to Paris Hill, which was the native town of his wife, very shortly after the collapse of the railroad, from which town he was elected to Congress. A little incident shows his popularity in his home town. In 1852, a brass band, organized in Buckfield, came to Paris Hill to serenade Mr. Parris. It was led by Captain James McDonald, who was a composer as well as director, and the band played a quickstep of his composition—written especially for the occasion and called "The Virgil D. Parris Quickstep." Perhaps this is the first piece of instrumental music composed in Oxford County.

Another little incident may be of interest. At the time of the building of these railroads, it was

the custom to name locomotives after persons and places, and Mr. Parris was the first man on Paris Hill to have one named after him. A number of years later this same railroad had locomotives named after Israel Washburn, Jr., who lived in the village while studying law, and Sullivan C. Andrews, a native.

It might be added that the railroad was resurrected and lived under a number of names—The Portland & Oxford Central, Portland & Rumford Falls, and is now the Rangeley Division of the Maine Central Railroad.

The post office on Paris Hill is a by-product of transportation—was the first thing established by it and still remains, although its importance has been greatly diminished in late years by rural delivery.

Following is a list of the postmasters and postmistresses: Caleb Prentiss, Levi Hubbard, Russell Hubbard, Joseph G. Cole, George W. Millett, Thomas M. Crocker, Samuel R. Carter, Charles T. Mellen, Samuel D. Weeks, Albert M. Hammond, Hiram R. Hubbard, Miss Jeannie Hubbard, Mrs. Caroline (Thayer) Harlow (Nickerbocker) and Mrs. Mary Stone.

XI

Manufacturing

Perhaps the oldest manufacturing occupation on the Hill was tanning, several persons having been engaged in this industry during the first half-century of the village life. No less a person than the Rev. James Hooper, was a tanner and carried on that business when he first came to Paris. He sold his pits to Moses Hodgdon, of Berwick who continued tanning for some years. Cyrus Hutchins came to the village from Kennebunk and opened a tanning business in 1833 and continued until 1871 when he moved to Canton.

There have been two hat-making establishments in the village. The first was built near the beginning of the last century by Nathan Woodbury. A second one was established in 1815 by Moses Perry.

Potash making began quite early. The first potash plant was operated near the old cemetery but by whom is uncertain at this time. Simeon Cummings and Francis Bemis also operated plants.

East of the village meanders a small stream—Smith's Brook. During the earlier years of the town this stream was dammed in no less than five places, and small kinds of manufactures carried on there.

The brook was named for Nicholas Smith. He and Captain Samuel Staples put across the first

dam and built the first mill to grind grain. Just below this mill Samuel Rawson built a dam and put in a carding mill.

About 1840 Simon Cummings dammed the stream farther up toward the source and built a mill to saw lumber, more especially for carriage work, which was a part of Mr. Cummings business. All of these dams and mills have disappeared, the last one being the Cummings dam. The water had been held back by the structure for so long a time no trees grew where the pond had been for many years. There was forest all around it and this open space was a favorite spot for picnics. It was called Simon's Mill Pond.

On the lower end of the brook, about a mile from the Hill proper, Samuel Rawson put in a dam and built a saw mill, which has run to the present day. Moses Hammond bought the mill of Rawson and it descended to his son Jairus K. Hammond, who ran it many years in connection with George W. Cole. It was bought but a few years ago by Alton C. Wheeler.

Smith Brook was too small to tie any sizable business to and steam was resorted to as a power. John Willis built and operated a saw mill by this power shortly after the Civil War; also Silas P. Maxim and Theron F. Hathaway put in a furniture making establishment. Both of these plants were taken over by Henry F. Morton, George B. Crockett and Alban A. Maxim in 1871, who went into the business of manufacturing toys, more es-

pecially children's sleds; also agricultural implements and furniture. This business assumed quite proportions and was taken over by a corporation formed in the village known as the Paris Manufacturing Company. This business remained here until it was moved to South Paris in 1883. Hathaway and Maxim also went to South Paris where they built mills.

The work of the toy shop or sled factory as it was generally called, was artistically designed. Mr. Morton, the superintendent, was interested that all the articles should be painted and the decorative painting won especial credit. On some of the higher grade merchandise this was good enough to adorn a salon. Many pictures painted by the designers have found a home in the houses of Paris.

The men doing this work were so interested in it that they met evenings and odd times to study. They formed an art club, the first and only organization of the kind in Oxford County. In time they developed an initiation taken from George DuMaurier's famous novel of the time "Trilby," depicting the doings of artists in the Latin quarter of the real Paris. The candidate was hoodwinked and led into the room. When the blind was lifted he saw a circle of men seated on wooden kitchen chairs, but with their faces toward the backs and their legs astride. When the candidate was given a chance to see his adopted comrades, they began to circle around him jumping their chairs along

with their feet. The candidate, after viewing them, was asked if he was now willing to become one of the fraternity, and it was explained these men were slightly demented and were riding their "hobby horses." There was more to it, but this will show the nature of the initiation.

The president of the club, George A. McCabe, was a most versatile designer and an artist of no mean ability; Mark L. Richardson was perhaps, more of an artist and a brilliant colorist; John Ware who came from a family of artists, was a dainty handler of color; Captain John Mead made a specialty of fish, and his pictures were sold in New York, New Orleans and London; his son Carroll J. Mead, made a specialty of birds and furnished color designs for the illustrations of J. C. Maynard's book on New England birds. The other members were Walter Morton, William P. Morton, Charles E. Waterman, John Canwell, James L. Cummings and Arthur H. Dunham. There was one honorary member, a woman, Miss Mary Maxim, an art teacher in Cambridge. These were the members on Paris Hill when the club was organized. It was continued at South Paris, when the factory was moved to that village.

XII

Music

Paris Hill people love music, but perhaps they could not be considered a musical community. That is, they never have made a fetish of the passion, and yet the village gave forth an opera singer—Mrs. Flora Barry. She was a member of a musical family—the daughter of Isaac Harlow. She showed great talent when she was only eleven years old. The family moved to Boston at that time that she might cultivate her voice. She married for her first husband a musician and member of a talented family. He was a brother of Annie Louise Carey, and together they toured America and Europe. She first toured America in the Mann Opera Company. She was a contralto and some of her work was highly spoken of by the press. The Boston Transcript gave much praise of the manner in which she rendered the alto aria in the “Messiah.” After she married her second husband she left the stage and became a teacher of voice culture in Boston.

Another musical celebrity was Stephen Emery, Jr. He was born November 16, 1822, the son of Judge Stephen Emery, who was a singing school teacher in his early days, and he inherited his father’s musical ability. He was a professional and was for many years a professor in the Boston

Conservatory of Music. He was a composer and several fine compositions were the fruit of his pen and his mind.

Winfield Scott Ripley comes as near being a genius as any musician of Paris—that is, he loved music. Born outside the village, he would tramp into town on Sunday to lead the music with his viol. When the first band was established in Paris (in 1850), he would do a day's work on the farm, then tramp five miles to the south village to practice. He became proficient on the cornet and played in a naval band during the Civil War. At the close of that struggle he decided to become a professional and in this he made a success. He has, without doubt, coached as many bands as any other man. He was a composer, also, and has a number of fine compositions to his credit. One thing that made his band coaching so popular and such a success was his ability to adapt difficult music to the understanding and skill of ordinary musicians. When the centennial of Paris was celebrated on Paris Hill, he was asked to furnish the band music for the occasion. This he did as perhaps no other man could. From his extensive acquaintance with musicians about Boston, he was able to recruit a band of twenty-four pieces, composed entirely of Paris men who were living at that time in and around Boston. The effect of this music inspired a young printer in the Democrat office, M. Leland Stacy, to start a band on Paris Hill. He was successful in securing the necessary

number of men and they began practice in the winter of 1879-80 with Prof. Ripley as instructor. This band flourished several years under the leadership first of Charles F. Jackson and second of Charles W. Cooper.

Another musical prodigy was Miss Martha Maxim. She loved music and early began with her twin-sister, Mary, to practice the art. She was a cousin of Mrs. Barry.

Her family lived under the shadow of Streaked Mountain and blueberry picking, during its season, was in the schedule of their work. It was not an uncommon sight in the village to see the sisters come into the burg with their berries, clad in stout, short skirts (at a time when women wore long ones) and with their guitars, for the village dearly loved to hear them play. Both women moved to Cambridge, Mass., and gave lessons in music and painting. Martha became the leader of an orchestra which engaged in hotel work and concerts. Incidentally it might be added, that both women are poets and their poems have found a way into papers, magazines and books. It might also be added that Martha and her violin invaded England and France.

XIII

Medical

No town or village can be considered historically without taking into account the physicians. In early days every little village which was in any way a center of population, had its physician. They traveled the woodland trails on horseback with saddlebags containing their curatives and surgical instruments. When roads became suitable, they attached a two-wheel gig behind the horse. This finally gave way to a top-buggy in summer and a covered sleigh in winter. Automoblies sounded the knell to small town physician. With a machine capable of traveling fifty miles or more in an hour, the territory of the large town physician was extended and the small town physician moved to a larger place.

The first settled physician of Paris Hill was Dr. Isaac Barnard, who came from Sutton, Mass. He did not stay long, moving to Union. The doctors who succeeded him were Cyprian Stevens, Cyrus Hamlin, Benjamin Chandler, Benjamin Hanson, Aseph Kittridge, Job Holmes, James Madison Buck, Thomas Huntington Brown, George Burrill Rawson, O. N. Bradbury, Seth Morse, Minnie M. Houghton (a woman) and Charles Aldrich.

Several young doctors came to the Hill to practice but they did not stay long enough to leave their given name.

In the old days the sick were taken care of at their homes by their own people, and many times the facilities were inadequate. In due course of time trained nurses supplimented the home born article, and hospitals sprung up to give better conveniences to the sick. Special hospitals and sanitoriums for the treatment of special diseases were instituted, and sanitoriums for the care of chronic invalids or convalescents came into existence—such an institution found root on Paris Hill. It was instituted in 1890 by Dr. Charlotte F. Hammond—a daughter of George H. Hammond—and the buildings on her father's farm, with additions were given over to the work. This sanitorium is now run by Dr. Blanche Dennis.

Fred Hammond, a brother of Dr. Charlotte Hammond, is also a physician and settled in New York City.

It might be mentioned here that Ella (Twitchell) Getchell, a native of Paris Hill, was, perhaps, the first woman in this part of Maine to study medicine and enter the profession. She practiced for nearly a half-century in Brownfield, Maine, and Oakland, California.

Another woman physician might be mentioned Mrs. Ella Smith Marble (Tandberg). She practiced several years in Washington, D. C., and was one of the earliest club women. She died in 1930.

XIV

Library and Bibliography

One of the public institutions of which Paris Hill is proud is its public library. This library has a unique history. It occupies the old jail as a home. When the county seat was moved to South Paris, the buildings, of course, were left behind, and, according to the contract expressed in the conveyance of the land to the county was to be returned to the original owners, or their heirs, if it ceased to be used for county purposes. All the buildings excepting the jail were suitable to be transformed into dwelling houses, but the thick granite walls (quarried on Horse Hill, Oxford) were hardly suitable for such a purpose, and because they were fire proof were thought available for some other purpose. This purpose was thought to be a library according to Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin, a Bangor man, but grandson of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin. He purchased the building and rebuilt it to make it suitable for library purposes and gave it to the women of Paris Hill. It was named The Hamlin Memorial Library, in honor of a dead son.

Quite a collection of books have been assembled in this building; also a collection of pictures, antiques and curiosities. The women took hold of the work in earnest and propose to extend its usefulness and scope in the future. The following

women have acted as presidents of this association: Miss Persis N. Andrews, Mrs. Belle (Garland) Merrill, Mrs. Gertrude (Dudley) Hammond, Mrs. Percival J. Parris. The librarians have been Miss Anesta Eastman, Miss Jeannie Hubbard, Mrs. Faustana Cole. The secretaries, Mrs. Jarvis (Marshall) Thayer and Mrs. Edna (Luce) Cummings.

Perhaps the first book, or rather pamphlet, with which Paris Hill was associated with, was a long poem, "The Village," written by Hon. Enoch Lincoln. This poem was not written in honor of or description of this village but of Fryeburg, where Mr. Lincoln lived before moving to the new county seat.

In early newspaper day, there were many contributors, all writing under a nom de plume, and Paris Hill had some of these: Elijah Hamlin (Victor), Dr. Ezekiel Holmes (Libertas), Rebecca Hamlin (Theodocia), Mrs. Mary H. (Prentiss) Cummings, a one-time resident of the village, (Aithona), Mary (Hathaway) Rowe, and others.

Of authors can be mentioned George L. Vose, professor, engineer and author of "Orographic Geology of the Origin and Structure of Mountains," an authority on this line of thought. Prof. Vose's daughter Harriet married Arlo Bates, who was a prolific writer of novels, among them "The Pagan," "The Philistines," "Patty's Perversities," and "Diary of a Saint." Mrs. Julia Schayer, daughter of Rev. Zenas Thompson and aunt of Mrs. Bates,

was author of a novel quite popular in her day, "Tiger Lily."

Dr. Charlotte Hammond wrote—"The Story of Red Face," which run as a serial in the Youth's Companion.

Charles E. Waterman has published "A History of Mechanic Falls," "The Watermans of Maine" (a genealogy), "The Promised Land" (a volume of short stories, "The Oxford Hills" (essays) and "A City on a Hill."

Dr. William B. Lapham and Silas Maxim collaborated in producing "The History of Paris," Dr. Lapham, perhaps, cannot be called a resident of the Hill, but he was connected with The Oxford Democrat many years, and during his lifetime wrote eight volumes of local history. Mr. Maxim was a one-time resident and business man of the Hill.

Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin was an authority on minerals, especially gems. He wrote a treatise on "The Tourmaline," "History of Mount Mica" and "Leisure Hours Among Gems."

Prentiss Cummings came to the Hill with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Cummings to learn the printer's trade in the office of The Oxford Democrat. After leaving the office he attended Harvard College and after graduating became an instructor there in the Greek language. Later he became interested in the transportation business. He was a scholarly man and translated Homer into hexameter verse as near like the original as possible. He also is the author of "The Statue

and the Bust" and other Browning essays. He was for many years and until his death a summer resident of Paris Hill.

John F. Sprague, lawyer, editor and author, wrote a life of "Sebastian Rale", and edited fourteen volumes of "Sprague's Journal of Maine History."

George F. Emery is a poet and wrote occasional poems for this centennial of Paris in 1879, the centennial of the Baptist Church in 1891 and the meeting of the Oxford Bears in Portland in 1882.

XV

Societies

Paris Hill has had but few societies considering the importance of the village. The first among the few to consider are the Masons. The first lodge in Oxford County (Oxford Lodge) was instituted here in 1807. They held their meetings in the hall of the Hubbard House at first and then in the top story of the school house—"Lincoln Hall." The Lodge remained on the Hill until 1820 when it was moved to South Paris, and later to Norway, where it is now located. There were nineteen petitioners for the Lodge and during the thirteen years it remained on this hill-top village thirty-one men were made Masons. There were five worthy masters during its stay: Henry Farwell, Albion K. Parris, Stephen Blake, Alanson Mellen and Jacob Tewksbury.

The Oxford Agricultural Society had its birth on the Hill and its first fair was held here in 1843. The second one was held at Turner and then it found a permanent home between Norway and South Paris. Thomas Crocker was largely responsible for its coming into being.

Without doubt in early days, the worst crime of Maine settlers was drunkenness—not merely intemperance but drunkenness. Account books at the local stores at that date show that the largest

article handled was rum (including gin and whiskey). Paris was no worse than other towns, nevertheless there were eight places where potato whiskey was distilled, although it happened that none of them were on Paris Hill. Agitation against this abuse of liquor began as early as 1812, but it did not reach Paris Hill until 1832. Even then the movement began with the Oxford Bar as a branch of the Maine Temperance Society. Paris Hill men who joined the movement were Rufus K. Goodnow, Timothy J. Carter, Virgil D. Parris, Thomas Clark, Hannibal Hamlin and Simeon Walton.

A division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted on the Hill in 1852 but it did not continue a very long time. A lodge of Good Templars was also established after the Civil War but that met the same fate as the Sons of Temperance. A Reform Club also came into being in 1876, but that died in a year or two.

Civic Societies have flourished best. In 1875, one of these was organized—The Unity Club. Among the things the club did was to lay the first sidewalks. The streets were first lighted by the influence of the club in 1876 with kerosene lamps—a far cry to the electric lights with which it is now lighted.

A similar club is in operation today—The Community Club; and to their agitation, perhaps, can be traced the water and the sewers in the streets.

The club most talked about, however, is the

Country Club with its club house, its golf course, its tennis court and other attractions. Here one sees Paris Hill at play, and the play is taken pretty seriously. In observing the operations about it, one cannot but be impressed that Paris Hill has entered upon a new phase of existence—the third phase if you please. The first one was the farm, or home building, the second one was the county seat and now it is the summer resort where people come to enjoy themselves—the view and the society of their own kind. Then again, the village became a community by itself in 1830 by receiving a charter from the legislature granting it corporation rights. The future will show what will be done with these rights.

Appendix

Record of Houses

Paris Hill has a variety of houses, but the predominant kind, perhaps, is the old colonial mansion. The people who came to the village after it was made county seat were the class who thought something of the kind of houses they lived in. These houses, as originally built, were plain two and three story dwellings, the only ornate thing being the great front door and entrance. Some of these had fluted pilasters down the sides and all had long side windows. Some had fan lights over the door, some a plain three or four pane sash, and some were surmounted by a canopy. Whatever other architectural display can be found on them were added after the buildings were completed, and as fashion and custom brought them into use. Another prominent feature of the old colonial mansion was the mammoth chimney, taking almost a whole kiln of brick to build, so there was a fireplace in each abutting room, with an enormous brick oven in the kitchen and an equally enormous ash pit beneath it in the cellar.

In enumerating these houses one has to begin at some point, and the most natural point seems to be Main Street as one enters the village from South Paris, as most visitors do, taking those on the right-hand side first as most human beings seem to incline to that manual designation.

The first house encountered is not an old fash-

ioned mansion or an old fashioned building of any kind but a modern bungalow built at the beginning of the present century by Bert Cole and now owned by Miss M. Rose Giles and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall.

The second building is a two-story edifice that has a history. It was originally the Thomas Crocker store, which was bought by Benjamin S. Doe who moved it to its present location. It was sold to R. S. Stevens and by him to Jacob Daniels. It was inherited by Prof. Edwin F. Daniels, and also by his widow, Mrs. Viola Daniels.

The third house, a two-story dwelling was built at the close of the Civil War by Edward Chase and sold by him to B. W. Bryant. After his death it was bought by Charles P. Knight and sold to Fred E. Shaw and later to Joseph Cummings. P. W. Wheeler is the present owner.

The fourth house, a low cottage, was what was known as the "Pray" house. It was moved to its present location by Jairus K. Hammond, and sold to Thomas Crocker, who gave it to the Baptist Church as a parsonage. It is now owned by Mrs. Fannie Adams.

The fifth house is the old Micah Allen house, and occupied after him by his daughter, Mrs. Avis E. Bowker. After her death it was sold to Mrs. Fannie Tufts and by her to James Bowker.

The sixth house now owned by Mrs. Sara E. Nieman, was built by Alva Shurtleff, who ran a small shoe shop in the village at one time. It was

sold by him to Mrs. Eliza A. Giles and by her to Job H. Rawson.

The next building is the official home of the Country Club, built by Henry Howe. It was sold to James T. Clark and inherited by his son George and daughter Ella Clark. The Country Club bought it of them.

On the south-east corner of Main and Lincoln Streets is the site of at least two buildings. The first was built by Lemuel Jackson, Jr., in 1806, occupied by him until his death in 1816 then by his son Jacob. When Dr. Thomas H. Brown settled on the Hill, he bought the house and lived there until July 21, 1878, when it was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. A new house was erected on the site the following year and occupied by the doctor until his death, then by his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Brinkle and his son, Colonel Edward T. Brown. This house was also struck by lightning and burned down.

On the opposite corner is the brick Crocker mansion. It stands on the site of the first schoolhouse, and was built by Thomas Crocker, who lived there his lifetime and also his widow, and his daughter Mrs. Mira Snow. It is now owned by Miss Emily P. Bissell.

On what is now the lawn of the Crocker mansion, once stood a hotel, known as the Old Stage House, built in 1816 by Solomon Hall. It was sold to Thomas Crocker, who opened it as a "tavern." Simon Norris then bought it, occupied it a year,

when it was repurchased by Crocker. It was torn down by his daughter, Mrs. Snow, when she came into possession.

"Seven Gables" is a modern house built by Mrs. Snow. It stands on a lot which has a history. It was originally a potash plant, and then occupied by the printing office of George W. Millett. During his occupancy it burned and a small building was erected in its place which became the home of Job H. Rawson. He built a huge stable which he used for livery purposes and to house the horses and bus that carried the mail to South Paris. These buildings were burned and "Seven Gables" built on the site. It is now the property of Sherman Cox.

The next house above "Seven Gables," a large two-story building, was built by Asa Robinson, or rather most of it was moved here from another lot. He sold it to Stephen D. Hutchison. His heirs sold the house to Mrs. Fannie Adams. This lot was first used as a potash field by Simeon Cummings.

The next building is what is known as the Union House. It was built by Jacob Daniels, at least two rooms and a porch were built by him. After the death of Daniels it was bought by Albion K. Parris and sold by him to Thomas Clark. Nathan M. Marble then bought the house, enlarged it and opened it as the Union House. After him it came into the possession of Horace Cummings, and later into that of his son, Wallace H. Cummings.

Next north is a very small one-story building about which clusters more memories than, perhaps, any other building in town. It was built in 1809, by Albion K. Parris for a law office and was occupied after him by Enoch Lincoln, Joseph G. Cole and Samuel R. Carter. It is now owned by Edward L. Parris, Jr.

The next building is the "Hubbard House," a well known hostelry. It was built by Levi and Russell Hubbard in 1807. On the death of Russell Hubbard it was purchased by Hiram Hubbard, and after him by his son, Hiram R. Hubbard. The hotel is now run by the latter's widow, Mrs. Emma Hubbard.

Just north of the Hubbard House is a store owned by the Hubbards. It has been used by Albert M. Hammond and Orlando A. Thayer.

On the southern corner of Tremont Street is an attractive cottage now used as the parsonage of the Baptist Church. It was built by Alfred Andrews and Benjamin F. Bates in 1854. After the death of Andrews it was purchased by Mrs. Ann (Hamlin) Brown and by her given to the Baptist Church.

Perhaps it would be interesting to state that Tremont Street was named after a boarding house—The Tremont House—that stood back from what is now the entrance of the street and was the home of Jonathan Cummings. After the street was laid out in 1855 (to develop house lots, on land owned by Hiram Hubbard) the house was taken down.

On the other side of Tremont Street is a building which for many years was used for a store. It was built by Nathaniel Howe, lawyer, 1810. From Howe it passed into the hands of Joseph Rust, then into those of George Ryerson and Alfred Andrews, Derome Bates and his brother Frank Bates kept store here for some years and after them Silenus U. Hawkes and Chandler Garland. It is now used as a post office by Mrs. Mary Stone.

The next building is a small cottage snuggled down to the store. It was built by Harrison Tuttle for his mother. After her death it passed into the hands of Benjamin Walton, a clock maker, and after him to Edward I. Spofford. He sold it to his brother-in-law, Fred York.

The Cole house next, was a part of the old Bemis house, moved to this location by Joseph Cole and occupied by him his life-time and is now in the hands of his widow, Mrs. Emma (Eastman) Cole.

The fine mansion owned and occupied by George M. Atwood is new and modern built in the last years of the nineteenth century. It stands on the site of another two-story house which was torn down to make room for the new one. The old house was built by Jesse Cummings and deeded by him to his daughter, Anna, April 30, 1827. After the death of Anna it passed into the possession of Derome Bates and from him to Elbridge Forbes.

The next house, now owned by Miss Harriette Winslow was built by Charles Cummings and oc-

cupied by him his life-time and his widow after him.

A house very similar in structure just north of the Winslow house was also built by Charles Cummings, and occupied by the heirs of Caleb Cushman. After them it was sold to George W. Cook and by him to Amos Doe. It is now owned by Mrs. Albert E. Davies.

The Samuel R. Carter house, next on the street, was built by Amos Armsby in 1812. He occupied it three years and sold to Deacon Joseph Lindsley. Both of these men were cabinet makers. Rufus K. Goodnow was the next owner and after him Levi Stowell and Samuel R. Carter. It is now the property of Charles Case.

The "Owlsly," so called because of bronze owls on the door stoop, was built by Jesse Cummings and sold by him to Rufus K. Goodnow. It was then owned by Joseph King, and after him passed into the hands of the Benson family. From these heirs it was purchased by Prentiss Cummings who used it as a summer home until his death, after which it became the property of Mrs. Mary Davies.

The next little unique cottage set within a tree embowered lawn, known as the Madame Carter house, has the distinction of being the oldest frame house on Paris Hill. It was built by Lemuel Jackson, Jr., in 1789. It was within the dooryard of this house that the first Fourth of July celebration was held the following year. Dr. Elbridge Taylor, of Buckfield, delivered an oration from the steps

of the house. In course of time it passed into the hands of Samuel Rawson, and when his daughter Arabella, was married to Timothy J. Carter, they went there to live. After her death it passed into the hands of Mrs. Dorothy Carter, the widow of a grandson (Jarvis L. Carter) and by her was sold to Admiral William W. Kimball and is now owned by his heirs.

The next house may be called the grandest mansion on the hill, although not the costliest one. It is of brick, three stories high built by Captain Samuel Rawson in 1815. After his death it was the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frances Kimball, and after her to her son Admiral William W. Kimball. It is now owned by his nephew, E. R. Guyer.

This reaches the end of the village proper, where the street can be crossed and the route reversed.

The first house, directly across the street from the Rawson mansion is the Parris house, so called because it has long been the home of the Parris family. It was built by George Ryerson and sold to Alfred Andrews. From him it passed into the Parris family and has been the home of Hon. V. D. Parris, his widow Mrs. Columbia (Rawson) Parris and now of her sons Virgil K. and Percival J. Parris.

Just south of the Parris house is the site of a house, long disappeared, known as the Deming house.

Just south of the entrance of the old cemetery is a cottage house, owned by Prof. Roy Smith. It

was built by Jerathmel Colburn and inherited by his son, Emerson Colburn. G. Washington Farrar owned it before Prof. Smith bought it.

Colonel Simon H. Cummings built the house next south of the Smith house. It was sold by him to Thomas J. Hilburn and by his heirs to Harry Cole.

The next house is occupied by Mrs. Edward L. Parris. This was built by Asa Woodbury, where he lived many years. The next is the Calista W. Cummings house built by Jonas Cummings.

"Lyonsden," the mansion standing on the corner where Tremont Street crosses Main Street to form the boundary to one end of the common was built by Colonel Simeon Cummings, in his day called the richest man on the Hill, and remained in his hands and that of his heirs until it was sold to Admiral Henry W. Lyon. The Lion's head which adorns the front entrance, came from the battleship "Nipsic," one of the ships disabled in the Samoan hurricane and which was the Admiral's first command. It is now in the hands of the admiral's heirs.

On the edge of the common stands the Baptist Church, an account of which is given elsewhere.

"The Marlow," an annex to the Hubbard House, was the site of the Nathan Woodbury house and store, built probably in 1802. It was sold to Daniel Hanney in 1804, and set off to Thomas F. Chase on an execution, and by him sold to Jonathan Bemis in 1806, who opened it as the first hotel in the village. After him it was sold to George W.

Cole, Jr., and by his heirs to Mrs. Emma Hubbard.

The store, which was originally part of the above lot was built by James and Francis Bemis. It was sold by them to Stephen D. Hutchinson and Edwin Newell, and after them to Newton Cummings. The Universalist Church was built on a part of this lot.

South of this store is a large oblong piece of ground known as Court Square, and on the southern side stands the pretentious residence of Charles H. Rogers. It was built by Judge Stephen Emery and sold later to Sampson Andrews.

The next building is the old printing office—at least the Oxford Democrat was published there for half a century, and the post office had quarters there for considerably more than that length of time. The lot was purchased by Moses Hammond in 1815 and the building erected the next year. After Moses Hammond it was owned by his son, Jairus K. Hammond, who sold the premises to George H. Watkins. The present owner is George M. Atwood.

The building next south of the printing office stands back quite a distance from the street and has had several owners. It was built by Isaac Fuller who sold it to Enoch Burnham, a clock maker. Burnham in turn sold it to Nathaniel W. Greene in 1816 and in 1818 Dr. Aseph Kittridge bought it. Alanson Mellen was the next owner, and it descended to his son, Charles T. Mellen.

After the burning of the Brown home, it was bought by Colonel Edward T. Brown.

The next building is also owned by Colonel Brown. He bought it for his daughter, the wife of Major George E. Turner; but the ill health of the latter caused them to live in a warmer climate. An out building was used by Asa Barton as a book store and the printing office of the first newspaper printed in the town 1824. Afterward the building was sold to Calvin Crooker. It was used by him for a carriage shop. The buildings were then bought by John R. Merrill and after him by Jay Jackson. His heirs sold the house to Colonel Brown. The academy was built on land from this lot.

The next and last house on the western side of Main Street going south was built by Moses Hammond for his son-in-law John Calvin Prince. After his death it was bought by Colonel Charles Andrews, and was sold by his heirs to Mrs. Jessie Dwyer.

On the western side of Main Street on that part of Lincoln Street which crosses the street at that point there are two houses. The one on the southern side was the home of Jairus K. Hammond. It was built by him in 1853. After he moved across the street the old homestead passed into the hands of his son, Herbert E. Hammond.

The building on the northern side of the street was built by Moses Hammond for his son, Albert M. Hammond, and when the latter left the village,

it was bought by Jairus K. Hammond, where he lived the remainder of his life and his widow after him. The present owner of the house is Dr. Charles Aldrich. Before this dwelling was erected there was a blacksmith shop on the lot owned by Jacob Jackson.

Recrossing Main Street and continuing along the southern side of Lincoln Street, the first building reached is the school house, a description of which has been given elsewhere.

Just east of the schoolhouse is a two-story house built during the latter part of the last century by William G. Hammond.

Beyond that is a house owned by the heirs of Andrew Jenkins. This house was moved from across the street, and belonged to William E. Perkins. It was formerly the home of S. Dexter Weeks and after Perkins moved away it belonged to Leslie Newell.

The Jarvis Marble stand was built by him and is now the home of his son-in-law John Pierce and his family.

The Thayer house was built by Mr. Marble for his daughter, Mrs. Orlando Thayer, in 1879.

The next house east was built by Ransom Dunham, a blacksmith, who had a shop on the opposite side of the street, now taken down. He sold to Benjamin F. Crawford and after him it came into the possession of Thomas M. Crocker whose heirs sold it to Charles S. Andrews.

The next residence setting back from the street

on an ample lawn was the home of Hiram Jackson and his widow after him. It is now the home of Miss Jeannie Hubbard and her sister, Mrs. Hattie Hallett.

Across Tremont Street, on an attractive rise of ground is the fine set of buildings erected by Olban A. Maxim in 1879, and now the home of his widow.

Returning along the other side of Lincoln Street. Directly opposite the Maxim house is a cottage erected by Horace Cummings. This has changed hands a number of times. Nathan Marble owned it after Cummings, then Joseph Halt. Charles F. Jackson owned it a number of years, also Mrs. H. A. Whitman, Colonel Albert Austin and Captain Benjamin Maxim. Harry Whitman, who was shot by Abner Thorne, while assisting an officer in arresting him, lived here at the time with his mother.

The building on the west side of Tremont Street was erected by Mrs. Angeline (Andrews) Mason and was long the home of her son Algenon Andrews. It is now owned by Wright Crockett. Before these buildings were erected, a house stood on the site built by Emerson Colburn, but was moved to the site of his father's residence on Main Street.

The next lot was owned by Jonathan Cummings who had a potash field there. It was sold in 1834 to Isaac Harlow who built the house. When Harlow moved to Boston, Judge Stephen Emery bought the house for his son-in-law, Rev. Nathaniel But-

ler. George B. Crockett was the next owner, but when the Paris Manufacturing Company moved its plant to South Paris, the house was sold to Loren B. Merrill, and is still held by his heirs.

The next in order is the fine mansion owned by the late Judge Patter's heirs. It was built in 1881 by Jarvis C. Marble for his son, Elmer H. Marble, and after he moved from the state, it was sold to Major George L. Mellen and Judge Patter bought it from his estate. But other houses stood on the lot before this was built. Francis Bemis originally had a potash field here, but sold it to Hiram Hubbard. He moved the John Merrill shop here and finished it into a residence. This was sold to Josiah S. Hobbs. Elmer Marble bought the Hobbs' house and it was destroyed by fire March 8, 1880.

Another house once stood near the Marble house. This house was originally the corn barn of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin. This house belonged to S. Dexter Weeks who ran a shoeshop in connection with John L. Garland and was sold by his heirs to William T. Perkins, who moved it to the other side of the street to enlarge the lot of the Marble house.

Another small house stands next, the property of Carroll I. Hooper. It was built in 1825 by Nathan Ryerson and sold to Aseph Kittridge. From his heirs it was sold to Cyrus Perkins, and descended to his grandson, Carrol Hooper.

The house next west of the Hooper house was built by Deacon Joel B. Thayer in 1825. He sold it to Alden Chase of Woodstock when he was

elected register of deeds, and it was sold by him to his successor in office, Sumner R. Newell. It then passed into the hands of Herbert R. Scribner.

The next residence is owned by Mrs. L. M. Brown. A small house was built on this lot by Isaac Fuller and sold to Dr. Benjamin Chandler, who built the ell and stable now standing. In 1827 Judge Joseph G. Cole came into possession. He tore down the front and built the present protentious one. It descended to the Judge's daughter, Mrs. George H. Watkins, and was sold by her heirs to Governor Sidney Perham, and his heirs sold to Mrs. Lewis M. Brown.

Fifty years ago, a small house stood just west of the Brown house. It was the Woodbury store moved here and made into a residence. It was the home of "Tanner" Hutchins and his tanning pits were all around. After he closed up business in 1871 it was sold to George Hooper, and after his death torn down.

Another house that stood just west of the Hutchins house has been gone nearly a half-century. It was the ell of the Old Stage House, moved here and enlarged. It was sold to Sidney Perham and by him to George M. Atwood. It was burned during the ownership of the latter.

Passing up Main Street to Tremont Street and going down the south side one comes first to the Dr. Minnie M. Houghton house. This was built by Hiram Hubbard and sold to Cyrus Chipman in 1858. He was a blacksmith and had a shop

just beyond the house. Upon his death the house was sold to Dr. Houghton.

The next house east was built by George B. Shaw. He was a shoe maker and had a shop beside the house. He sold to Madison Proctor who sold to Solomon I. Buck.

East is the site of W. Adna Barrows house, which was destroyed by fire. It was originally the blacksmith shop of Charles Perry moved to the lot by Hiram Hubbard.

The two-story house next east was built for Austin Partridge in 1871 and now owned by Mrs. Mark Shaw.

The next house east was built for Gilman B. Garland and sold to his brother George W. Garland. There is a small shop on the lot.

The last house on this side of the street before crossing Lincoln Street is what is known as the Hardy house. It has been owned by Joseph Murch, Fred Harding and others.

Crossing Lincoln Street the only other house on this street within the limits of the village is that owned by Miss Mary P. Burchfield. It was built by George B. Shaw in 1885.

In the rear of the Jackson field is a bungalow built by Jarvis M. Thayer and now owned by E. B. Curtis.

Crossing Tremont Street and retracing steps is a house built by Freeman Strout. This was sold to Henry D. Hammond.

Recrossing Lincoln Street, one comes to a field

where once the business of the village was carried on,—the Willis' saw mill, the Hathaway & Maxim cabinet shop, and the Paris Manufacturing Company. All of the buildings are gone and on the lot is a little cottage built by Alonzo Brown.

The street here makes a turn and on the turn is a house, built by Silas Maxim, when he was in business in the village. It was sold to Henry F. Morton, when the business passed into the hands and he lived in the house, until after the removal of his own business to South Paris. It is now the property of Gilbert E. Shaw.

Next to this is the site of a house recently burned. It was built by Benjamin Doe and sold to Stephen B. Rawson. It was given by him to Edgar Hutchins and burned during the latter's ownership.

Next east of a vacant lot is a house occupied by Miss Anesta Eastman. It was built by Hiram Hubbard, and sold to John Canwell and by him to Horatio Eastman and inherited by the present owner. It might be said here that Hiram Hubbard built more houses on Paris Hill than any other man, and did more to house the mill workers than any other man.

Next to this house was another built by Hubbard in 1882 and sold to James Andrews—a deaf-mute—one of a colony of these unfortunate people who once lived on the Hill.

Next to this is a house built by Russell A. Cummings for his parents. It passed into the

hands of Samuel L. York and from his heirs to Alfred Daniels.

The last house before reaching Main Street is a very attractive cottage built by Benjamin F. Bates in 1854. Sarah J. Prentiss owned it next after him and then William K. Greene. It is now the property of his nephew, Hiram A. Heald.

Crossing Main Street and continuing along Tremont as it skirts the common comes a house built by Jonas Cummings in 1818. It was sold by him to Job H. Rawson and by him to Joel B. Thayer, when it was inherited by Mrs. Elbridge Forbes, and later to C. Case.

The next is a two-story French-roofed house—the only one in the village—built by Benjamin Doe and now owned by his widow.

The street at this point originally passed down over the hill, but that part west of the common was discontinued and is now only a private way. To the north of this old road is the old Willis house, built by Rev. John Willis in 1810. From him it went into the hands of Levi Rawson and after him into those of John L. Garland and B. Chandler Rawson. Hiram U. Heald bought it of the heirs of these men, and sold it to Miss Emely P. Bissell.

As the street sweeps around the common, stands the mansion built by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin in 1805. It served him as a home his life time and his widow and daughters after him, then it was sold to William Chase and inherited from him by his widow

and his son James L. Chase. The latter sold to Kimball C. Atwood, who has laid out many thousands of dollars on the estate so it can be called the most magnificent mansion on the Hill. Not only has he spent money on the house but on the grounds as well, with lawns, flowers and gardens, artesian well and artistic features. He has named it "North-Lands." Its situation cannot be excelled on this hilltop. From a boulder before the house, called "Sunset Rock", the celebrated Portland and London artist, Harry Brown, painted a picture of a "White Mountain Sunset."

Next comes the old county buildings, which reverted to the Cummings heirs when the county ceased to use them. The jail is now the library; the jailer's house is now owned by Clayton C. Brooks; the old court house is now the residence of Mrs. Gertrude (Brown) Brinkle; and the office building that of Major Leigh F. Zerbee.

This leads to Court Square, and across the way from the entrance is the cellar of a colonial mansion built in 1815 by Moses Hammond and owned by him his life time and his daughter Fannie after him. Its end was by fire.

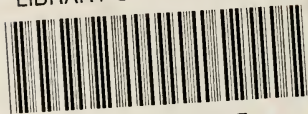
This completes the list of houses, except a new bungalow recently erected at the extreme northern end of the village by Sidney Jackson.







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